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VEGETABLE SEEDS

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1950



Serving Market Growers
for 62 Years

L. P. GUNSON & CO.
ROCHESTER 1, NEW YORK

RADISH FOR MUCK AND GREENHOUSE



Special Selection CHERRY BELLE by Gunson

Our selected strain of Cherry Belle is more uniform for color, shape and length of tops. The rich scarlet radishes are truly as round as a cherry and bunch so attractively they sell on sight in markets everywhere.

CONDITIONS OF SALE—SPRING, 1950

WE PAY TRANSPORTATION ON ALL SEEDS QUOTED HEREIN

No Charge for bags or packing

10% CASH DISCOUNT on all prices quoted in this price list except Lawn Mixture and clovers which are net cash. To take advantage of this liberal discount, remittance must accompany your order or cash may be sent 10 days before date shipment is requested.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Place order early. All seed items are booked in the order received by us and all quotations are subject to being unsold. We will advise promptly if unable to furnish any items ordered.

L. P. Gunson & Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds they sell and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

"Our Rainbow Cover"

You may be wondering about the spectrum of colors on the front cover of this catalog. You probably have noticed that a rainbow on the horizon precedes a clearing of the skies. Similarly, we hope that Our Rainbow may now lead you through our book to a clearer knowledge of our special market gardeners strains. We have concentrated all of our 62 years of experience, our knowledge and our resources into the objective of bringing you the finest in vegetable seeds.

They will surely open new horizons of success to you which is our common goal.

L. P. GUNSON & CO.

Due to variation of climatic and soil conditions in various sections, we have based maturity time given in this book on current conditions prevailing here in the Rochester area. For your convenience this information is now shown as a part of each variety heading in our catalog.

●THE BULLET (●) WILL INDICATE THE NEW OR MOST POPULAR VARIETIES.

ASPARAGUS

CULTURE. Pour hot, but not boiling, water on the seed and let it stand until cool; pour it off and repeat two or three times, with fresh hot water. Then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep in light, rich soil. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. The plants will be fit to set the next spring. The permanent beds should be prepared by deep ploughing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizer. Set the plants about four inches deep and one to two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. After the plants are well started give frequent and thorough cultivation. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times, but if this is done, *all* the shoots, no matter how small, should be cut. After the final cutting, give a good dressing of manure, ashes and salt.

MARY WASHINGTON

The best of the several strains of rust resistant asparagus originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The shoots are larger and grow more rapidly than other varieties. Very vigorous with thick stalks, deep green in color with purple tips. The best variety for commercial planting.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25

BEANS

A packet of bush beans will plant 25 feet of row; a pound 150 feet; 60 to 75 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE. Plant about one inch deep in rows 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, dropping seed 2 inches apart. Beans are extremely sensitive to both cold and water. In this latitude do not plant before May 10th and sow every two or three weeks until August for successive crops. Do not cultivate or pick beans when plants are wet.

WAX PODDED BUSH VARIETIES

DAVIS STRINGLESS WHITE WAX

52 Days

This white seeded variety developed from the old Davis White Wax is entirely stringless. Excellent as a snap bean and can be allowed to ripen and make the finest quality baking beans. Pods thick, flat, light yellow, straight, very uniform, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and attractive.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$11.50; Bu. \$22.00

BEANS

WAX PODDED BUSH VARIETIES—(Continued)

● Pencil Pod Black Wax

52 Days

The best of the dwarf, black seeded wax varieties. Plants large and thrifty and heavily productive over long period. Pods 6½ to 7 inches, round, very fleshy, stringless and tender. Pkt. 15c; lb. 60c; ½ bu. \$12.00; bu. \$23.00

SURE CROP (Yellow Bountiful, Golden Bountiful, Bountiful Wax)

53 Days

A selection from Curries Rust-proof Wax but stringless, more hardy and a little later in maturing. Pods 6 to 6½ inches long, ½ inch wide, very fleshy and brittle. Is rust resistant. A good shipper and very desirable for Market Gardeners Seeds purplish black. Pkt. 15c; lb. 55c; ½ bu. \$11.50; bu. \$22.00

UNRIVALLED WAX

53 Days

Of French origin, exceptionally attractive. Plant dwarf, stocky and highly productive. Pods light yellow, 5½ inches long, about ¾ inches wide, flat and fleshy, brittle, stringless and tender. Seeds small, glossy, golden brown.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 55c; ½ bu. \$11.50; bu. \$22.00

● VALENTINE WAX or CHEROKEE

54 Days

This new bean is outstanding as a Market Gardener's variety but equally desirable for the home garden and freezing. Pods 6½ to 7", handsome light yellow, very fleshy, brittle, stringless and of unexcelled quality. Plants are large and heavily productive over a long period of time. Seed black.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 65c; ½ bu. \$13.50

DWARF GREEN PODDED VARIETIES

BLACK VALENTINE STRINGLESS

52 Days

Very productive. Pods, oval, 6½ to 7 inches long, almost straight, stringless, very attractive velvety medium dark green. Seeds entirely jet black. Pkt. 15c; lb. 55c; ½ bu. \$11.50; bu. \$22.00

BOUNTIFUL

48 Days

Particularly valuable for early shipping. Plants are large, thrifty and prolific. Pods clear light green, 6½ to 7 inches long, over ½ inch wide, ¾ inch thick. Fleshy, stringless, slightly fibrous, brittle and tender. Seeds straw yellow.

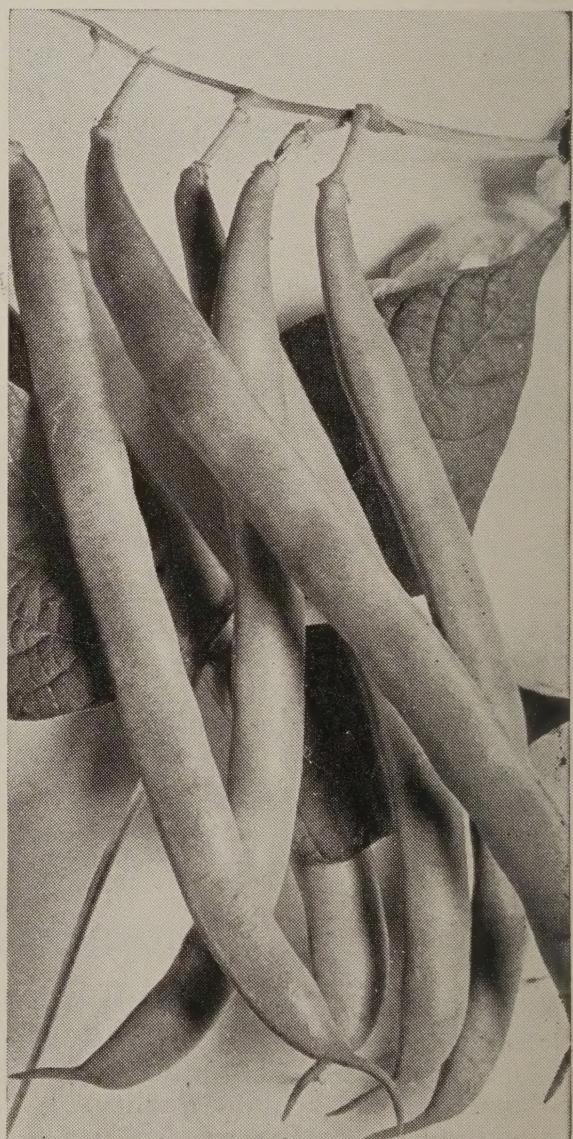
Pkt. 15c; lb. 55c; ½ bu. \$11.50; bu. \$22.00

DWARF HORTICULTURAL (Ruby)

60 Days

One of the best dwarf sorts for green shell beans for the home garden and market and can be used early as a green podded snap bean. Plants medium small with large leaves, thrifty and productive. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, ½ inch wide, dark green at snap stage, turning greenish yellow splashed with carmine. Seeds large, oval, plump, pinkish buff splashed with deep red. Matures as a snap bean in 53 days, for green shell beans

Pkt. 15c; lb. 60c; ½ bu. \$12.50



PLENTIFUL BEANS

BEANS DWARF GREEN PODDED VARIETIES—(Continued)

FRENCH HORTICULTURAL—
DWARF 68 Days

A popular variety to shell for home and market garden. Most attractive of the Horticultural family. Plant is erect and compact with a tendency to throw out runners. Pods are prolific, 6 to 8 inches long straight, broad, marked with deep carmine, stringy and fibrous. The shelled beans are pinkish buff color, mottled and streaked with ox-blood.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$13.50

● Giant Stringless Green Pod 53 Days

Very desirable for canning as well as for the home and market garden. Plants large, hardy and productive. Pods medium green, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, round, very fleshy, brittle and stringless. Seeds yellowish brown.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 50c;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$10.50; bu. \$20.00

● LONGGREEN (New)

53 Days

A new long podded market bean. Just as fine quality as the regular Tendergreen but with considerably longer pods. Pods are round, dark green in color and 7 inches or more in length. Not recommended for canners as the pod is too long but an excellent long podded and profitable green bean for market gardeners.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 60c;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$12.50; bu. \$24.00



LONGGREEN BEAN

PLENTIFUL (See Photo Page 2)

50 Days

This outstanding new bean is similar to Bountiful but superior in many respects. Pods are longer, thicker, darker green, more tender, better flavor. Unusually productive. It is free from strings and fibre. Records show it is resistant to two of the most troublesome forms of rust and out-yielded the Bountiful. One of the All-American selections in 1938. Seed black.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$9.50; bu. \$18.00

STREAMLINER

48 to 52 Days

Pods attractive light green, 7 to 9 inches long, straight, flat, stringless and tender until full maturity. Bush 14 to 18 inches, erect, hardy, vigorous and productive over a long period. Seed white, suitable for dry beans.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$11.50; bu. \$22.00

● TENDERGREEN

53 Days

A new early, round podded variety of superior quality. Plants are unusually vigorous and productive. Pods are $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, straight, perfectly round, meaty, tender and absolutely stringless. Seeds are dark purple splashed with buff.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$11.50; bu. \$22.00

BEANS—Pole or Running Varieties

A packet of pole beans will plant 25 feet of row or about 15 hills; 1 pound will plant 100 hills. In this latitude do not plant before May 10th, in hills three to four feet apart, four to five seeds to a hill, 1 inch deep. Use cedar or similar rough poles seven to eight feet long.

BEANS—Pole or Running Varieties—(Continued)

● **Kentucky Wonder, Green (Old Homestead)** 65 Days
 This is the most popular of all pole beans, vigorous and productive, bearing its pods in large clusters. Pods are dark green, round and long, measuring 9 to 10 inches. They are always stringless as snaps and never become tough. Seeds dun colored. Pkt. 15c; lb. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$10.50; bu. \$20.00

London Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry 80 Days
 One of the best of the horticultural varieties as a general purpose late green shell bean. Hardy and productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, straight, flat, stringless, dark green at snap stage, becoming yellowish green splashed with red at green shell stage. Seeds are flesh colored splashed with red. Matures as snaps 70 days, green shell beans. Pkt. 15c; lb. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$10.50; bu. \$20

LIMA BEANS

A packet of bush lima beans will plant 20 feet of row; a pound 150 feet; 60 lbs. per acre. A pound of pole lima beans will plant about 100 hills.

CULTURE. More tender than snap beans, so cannot be planted as early. Sow seed edgewise, eye down, and cover one inch. Plant bush lima beans in rows 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, placing seed 6 inches apart. Pole lima beans are grown in hills three feet apart in rows four feet apart.

Burpee's Improved Bush 75 Days
 Plants large and heavily productive. Pods 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, usually contain 4 large thick beans. Seeds greenish white. Pkt. 15c; lb. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$13.50; bu. \$26.00

● **FORDHOOK U.S. 242 (BUSH LIMA)** All American Winner for 1945. 68 Days
 Outstanding characteristic of Fordhook 242 is its ability to set under adverse weather conditions, particularly high temperature. Similar to regular Fordhook except that pods are shorter and uniformly curved. Pods contain a very high percentage of four beans and shelled bean is identical to regular Fordhook. Matures about 7 days earlier than regular Fordhook. Quality is excellent. Highly recommended for home or market gardeners. Splendid for freezing. Pkt. 15c; lb. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$13.50; bu. \$26.00

KING OF THE GARDEN, POLE LIMA 85 Days
 Vines vigorous and productive, a good climber. Pods 6 inches long containing 4 or 5 very large white beans of the finest quality. Pkt. 15c; lb. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$13.50; bu. \$26.00

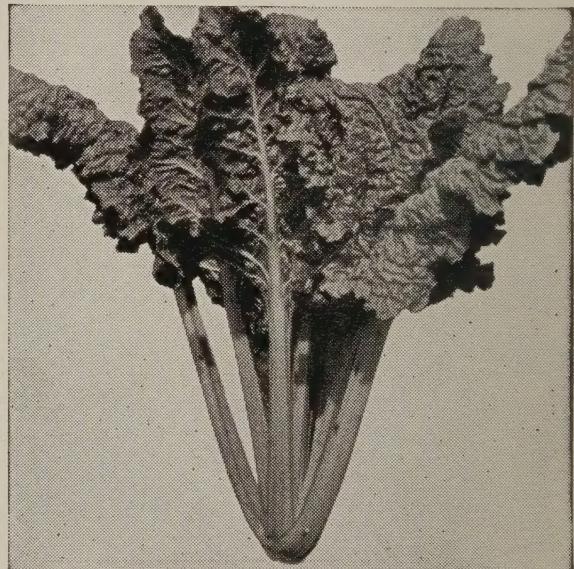
SWISS CHARD

A packet will sow 25 feet of row; an ounce 100 feet.

The tops of this beet are used for greens like spinach and the succulent stalks and midribs may be prepared in the same way as asparagus. The plants are cultivated like beets except that they should be thinned to 8 to 10 inches apart. If only the outer leaves are gathered, the inner leaves will continue to grow and repeated pickings can be made.

● FORDHOOK GIANT

A tall sturdy variety which combines the good points of Lucullus and Large Ribbed White. Leaves broad, heavily crumpled, dark green, attractive. Ribs thick, white, fully 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.50



LUCULLUS SWISS CHARD

SWISS CHARD—(Continued)**LUCULLUS** (See Photo Page 4)

The fleshy crumpled leaves of this variety make very choice greens. The plant grows erect with rounded finely ribbed stalks. Foliage light yellowish green.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.50

LARGE RIBBED WHITE (Dark Green)

The leaves are broad, somewhat waved but smooth dark glossy green in color with a broad white rib. The stalks are broad and flattened but tender and succulent.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.50

BEET GREENS**RED ROOT STRAIN**

We offer an excellent strain of seed which will produce a large crop of beet greens. Specially adapted for between seasons planting in greenhouses.

Lb. \$1.10; 5 lbs. or more 95c per lb.



DETROIT DARK RED BEET

BEETS

A packet will sow 25 feet of row; an ounce 100 feet; four to eight pounds will sow an acre.

CULTURE. Best results are obtained on deep rich sandy loam but nearly all types of soil will produce a good crop if sufficiently fertilized and properly tilled. Sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart in well worked soil and cover about an inch deep. Thin to about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart when the plants are an inch tall. When they have grown 5 to 6 inches, the alternate plants in the row may be pulled and used for greens. This can be repeated as often as the roots touch in the rows or until they reach a good table size. Beets are usually most tender and succulent when about two inches in diameter. By planting at intervals of two to three weeks until July, greens and beets will be supplied regularly until late fall. The roots from the later plantings may be stored and kept for winter use.

BEETS—(Continued)

Crosby's Egyptian

50 to 55 Days

An extra early variety for home and market garden use. Tops medium size, collar small. Roots flattened globe in shape with small tap root. Flesh deep purplish red zoned with a lighter shade, crisp and tender.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.65; 5 lbs. or more \$1.50 per lb.
25 lbs. or more \$1.25 per lb.

●DETROIT DARK RED—Short Top (See Photo Page 5)

52 to 55 Days

The standard of excellence in table beets for home use, truckers, produce shippers and canners. Tops small and erect. Roots globe shaped, smooth and uniform with small tap root. Flesh dark red with zones so inconspicuous as to be hardly distinguishable; remains tender and sweet and of highest quality until the roots are full grown. This is an ideal bunching beet because of the even size, color and shape.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.65;
5 lbs. or more \$1.50 per lb; 25 lbs. or more \$1.25 per lb.

EARLY WONDER

50 to 55 Days

Valuable for home and market gardeners as a first early variety. Tops small. Roots flattened globe shape with small collar and tap root. We consider this dark red beet without doubt the finest early beet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.65; 5 lbs. or more \$1.50 per lb; 25 lbs. or more \$1.25 per lb.

●GREEN TOP BUNCHING

56 to 58 Days

Early, extremely attractive, flesh finer and less fiber than most bunching beets. Erect, medium sized tops, foliage attractive green that does not turn red or brown in fall. Roots round, smooth, slightly flattened when mature, flesh bright blood red.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.70;
5 lbs. or more \$1.55 per lb.; 25 lbs. or more \$1.35 per lb.

●NEW YORK CANNER—Tall Top

56 to 58 Days

A selection of Detroit Dark Red used extensively by canners. Roots are globe shape with small tap root, interior color blood red, excellent quality. The tops are dark green, tinged with red, and one-third taller than our Detroit Dark Red. Gives a large tonnage per acre and will stand tender and in good condition over a long period.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.65;
5 lbs. or more \$1.50 per lb. 25 lbs. or more \$1.25 per lb;

TALL TOP EARLY WONDER

58 to 60 Days

Similar to the old strains but produces larger tops and for this reason is much preferred as a bunching beet.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.65;
5 lbs. or more \$1.50 per lb.; 25 lbs. or more \$1.25 per lb.

BEETS, MANGEL WURZEL

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; four to five pounds will sow an acre.

The roots give an enormous yield of valuable stock feed. Sow seed early in the spring 1 inch apart in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, covering $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Cultivate frequently. When the plants are 3 inches high, thin to about 10 inches apart.

Giant Feeding Sugar (or Half Sugar Mangel)

Intermediate in size between the large mangels and the sugar beets. The roots are white with bronze green tops, oval in shape and grow to a large size, half out of the ground. The roots contain a higher percentage of sugar and are therefore more valuable for feeding than the larger and coarser mangels.

oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. or more \$1.25 per lb.

Mammoth Long Red

The best cropper of all the mangels yielding from 30 to 50 tons to the acre. Has produced the largest yields at the field trials held at Cornell University. Roots are extremely large, quite long and grow well out of the ground. The quality of the roots for feeding value is high. Color light red, flesh white with rose tinge.

oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. or more \$1.25 per lb.

Sludstrup

This mangel according to tests made by the Danish Government will produce more actual food per acre than any other variety of mangels now grown. The roots grow to a very large size and more than half above the ground. Skin orange colored, flesh white with faint yellow tinge.

oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. or more \$1.25 per lb.

BROCCOLI

A packet will produce about 200 plants; an ounce about 3000.



EARLY SPROUTING ITALIAN BROCCOLI

EARLY SPROUTING ITALIAN

70 Days

This tall branching plant forms a compact central head of bluish green flower buds resembling a loose head of cauliflower. When the central head is removed, small heads on offset branches develop throughout the season. The small heads with stems are cut off and served in the same way as asparagus. For early use, sow in hot bed or seed may be sown out of doors in May. Set the plants about 18 inches apart in rows 2½ feet apart.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.50

●DeCICCO

60 Days

A variety producing large heads for market ten days to two weeks ahead of Early Sprouting Italian. High percentage of side shoots are excellent for freezing or bunching. Plants light green in color, medium tall and exceptionally uniform.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$1.75

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A packet will produce about 200 plants; an ounce about 3000.

Grow and cultivate the same as cabbage, except that the leaves should be broken off the stem in the fall which gives the little heads more room to grow. The small heads are the edible part and are more tender and delicious than cabbage.

●CATSKILL MOUNTAIN (New)

This new strain of Brussels Sprouts should make it possible for anyone to raise first class sprouts even under the most adverse conditions. Plants are medium size and produce an abundance of large, firm, dark green sprouts of finest quality. Larger and better quality than the old kinds and have proven they are best for home and market garden use.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.00

CABBAGE

A packet will produce about 200 plants; an ounce about 2000 plants; four ounces will produce plants for an acre. Set plants 18 inches apart in rows 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

For early cabbage in Northern localities, plants may be started indoors or under glass in February or March. They should be spaced three inches apart each way when pricked out into boxes and should be gradually hardened by exposure to cooler outdoor conditions. They may be transplanted in the open as soon as the ground can be properly prepared. Medium Early, Late Autumn and Winter varieties may be sown outside and the plants transplanted as soon as large enough. For many years we have devoted special care to the production of cabbage. We feel justly proud of the record our seed has made.

● **BALLHEAD SUPREME** 95 Days

(See Photo in supplement)

A large type late Danish cabbage. Heads, round, solid, uniform, very attractive green outer leaves with true Danish tinge. A little earlier than Penn State and preferred by growers who do not want a slightly flattened head.

Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50;
lb. \$8.50

COPENHAGEN MARKET—Improved Intermediate

80 Days

Our improved strain gives larger tonnage for kraut purposes. It is nearly two weeks later than the early strain. Heads are large, extremely uniform and solid and will stand up much longer than most Copenhagen strains.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50;
lb. \$5.00



COPENHAGEN MARKET—YELLOWS RESISTANT

COPENHAGEN MARKET—Yellows Resistant 62-64 Days

Market gardeners will like this new Yellows Resistant strain of Copenhagen. Short stemmed, extremely compact and more uniform in maturity and size of heads than others like Resistant Detroit. Plant is 10 to 12 inches tall, with blue-green foliage and heads weighing 4 to 6 lbs. Highly recommended.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.85;
lb. \$6.50

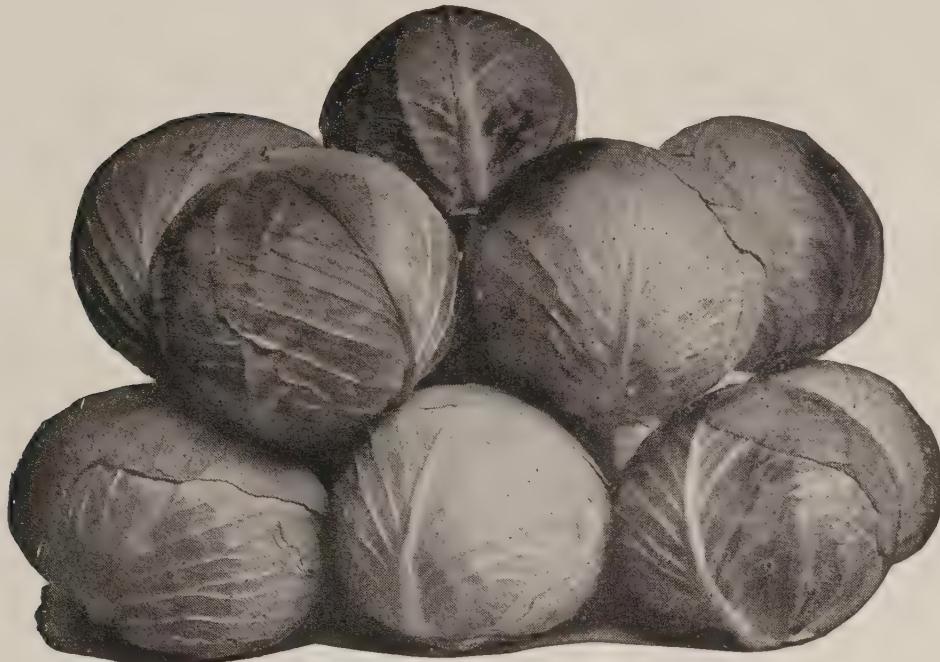
● **DANISH BALLHEAD—HOLANDER TYPE** 105 to 110 Days

(See Photo Page 9)

Plants smaller than many types of Danish, allowing closer planting. Heads spherical, weight 4 to 5 lbs., unusually firm and solid. Short stemmed. Keeps well in storage. Meets the demand of critical markets for bagged cabbage of uniform size and high quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00;
lb. \$7.00

CABBAGE—(Continued)



DANISH BALLHEAD—HOLLANDER TYPE

DANISH BALLHEAD—NEW YORK TYPE

100 Days

Heads slightly flattened, solid, weight 5 to 6 lbs. but often weigh up to 10 lbs. Medium stem, keeps well in storage. Excellent quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$5.50

Glory of Enkhuizen

73 to 80 Days

One of the best varieties for medium early or main crop. Heads are large and globular, weighing 8 to 10 lbs. Matures only about a week later than Copenhagen Market. Stem medium short.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00

GOLDEN ACRE

62 to 68 Days

The earliest cabbage in cultivation. Heads uniformly round, attractive and of excellent quality. Gardeners who aim to take advantage of the early market will find our Golden Acre earlier than other strains offered and a money maker.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00

●GOLDEN ACRE—Yellows Resistant Strain

65 to 70 Days

A day or so later than Golden Acre. A fine strain, very uniform for size and shape.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.90; lb. \$6.75

GREEN ACRE

65 to 70 Days

Golden Acre type but larger and more attractive shade of green. Much fresher appearance when marketed. Just a few days later than our Golden Acre.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00

●GUNSON ROCK RED

90 Days

After many years of painstaking selecting and breeding, we have succeeded in producing for our customers the *TOPS* in red cabbage. Excellent winter keeper. Uniform in size, heads large, round, very solid and a deep purplish red. Once tried, you will not be satisfied with any other strain.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00

MARION MARKET (Yellows Resistant)

75 to 80 Days

A Yellows Resistant strain of Copenhagen Market. Plants are larger but not quite so early or uniform in type as the Copenhagen Market but having the round head and crisp tenderness of the parent cabbage. Will produce a normal crop on "yellows" infected soil where non-resistant strain fail completely.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00

CABBAGE—(Continued)**MID-SEASON MARKET**

Unsurpassed in quality, highly recommended for the home and market garden and for kraut. Heads large, globe shaped, 8 to 9 inches in diameter, average weight about 7 lbs. Stem short. Similar to Glory of Enkhuizen.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00

PENN STATE BALLHEAD—From Pa. College Stock

95 to 100 Days

A favorite with growers of cabbage for Kraut or storage. Our strain is produced annually from true Penn State College stock seed. Heads are slightly flattened, extremely solid and excellent for storage. Not suited to yellows infested soils.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00

SAVOY CHIEFTAIN

88 Days

An All-American Winner in 1938, Chieftain is an excellent strain for market garden, shipping or home garden. Is earlier than most of the standard varieties. Leaves are rounded, broad, dark olive green and very closely savoyed. Heads are medium large, thick, rounded at top, flat at base, firm with cap leaves well overlapping. Heads stand a long time before cracking. This variety is not resistant to yellows.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00

●Wisconsin No. 8, Yellows Resistant

105 Days

As the name implies this variety is recommended only for soils infested with the disease called "Yellows" and will produce heavy yields where other varieties fail completely. Similar in type to our Danish Ballhead and an excellent late winter keeper.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00

WISCONSIN ALL SEASONS—Yellows Resistant

90 to 95 Days

Heads large, 10 to 12 inches across, 9 inches deep, weight 9 to 10 lbs. Slightly coarser than standard All Seasons. Used for kraut but valuable for winter keeping.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$5.50

CHINESE or CELERY CABBAGE

This vegetable originated in China, belongs to the cabbage family although the heads resemble celery in shape. In the raw state the flavor is superior to cabbage and is becoming increasingly popular as a salad vegetable. Plant the seed outdoors not earlier than July 1st in rows 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and thin to 16 to 18 inches apart. If sown too early it runs to seed and is useless. Matures in 8 to 10 weeks. 1 oz. will sow 200 feet of row.

**CHIHILI—Imported Strain**

We are again able to offer this superior strain of Chinese Cabbage to our customers. Early, dependable and sure heading.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00

CHINESE or CELERY CABBAGE—(Continued)

● MICHHLI

Do not fail to try this latest development for better results and greater profits. Our strain of Michihli is far more uniform, surer heading, vigorous and has rich dark green leaves without a yellowish cast. Heads are possibly larger than the older Chihili, well blanched, firm, crisp and fine flavored. It has produced crops with 95% marketable heads.

Pkt. 25c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00



DANVERS RED CORED CARROT

N.B. As a rule Chinese Cabbage is not a success if transplanted. To get a thin stand mix the Chinese Cabbage with equal parts of rape or any seed of similar size that has first been thoroughly baked.

CARROTS

One packet will sow 25 feet of row; one ounce 200 feet; 2 to 3 lbs. will sow an acre.

Carrots require about the same simple care as beets. Plant the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in loose well prepared soil in rows 16 to 24 inches apart. Cultivate as soon as the plants are well established and thin to 2 or 4 inches in the row according to the size of the variety. Plantings may be made from early spring to June 15th. For winter storage the later date is advisable. Freshly manured soil often causes divided roots and it is therefore best to plant in soil that has been richly fertilized the previous season.

DANVERS HALF LONG 75 Days

Very productive and popular for home and market garden. Also valuable for stock feeding and as a shipping carrot. Roots are longer and more tapering than the Chantenay and about 5 days later in maturity.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25; 5 lbs. or more \$2.10 per lb.; 25 lbs. or more \$2.00 per lb.

DANVERS RED-CORED

75 Days

An improved strain of Danvers Half Long. Roots are smoother, a brighter color, more attractive in appearance. Interior deeper orange with an indistinct core. Excellent quality. Adapted to Market Garden and home garden use. Makes an excellent bunching carrot.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.75; 5 lbs. or more \$2.50 per lb.; 25 lbs. or more \$2.35 per lb.

● GUNSON'S SPECIAL BUNCHING NO. 1

68 Days

Roots are cylindrical, stump rooted, crown high with sloping shoulder, deep orange color. Quite similar to Nantes but have a slightly stronger top, desirable for bunching.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.75; 5 lbs. or more \$2.50 per lb.; 25 lbs. or more \$2.35 per lb.

CARROTS—(Continued)

LONG CHANTENAY—Improved

Strain

We have reselected and tested until we have what we believe is a better Long Chantenay for muck lands and other soils where regular strains of Chantenay grow somewhat short. More uniform color. 1½ to 2 inches longer than Red Cored Chantenay. Sure to please and should be tried by anyone growing for the market or canner trade.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.75; 5 lbs. or more \$2.50 per lb.; 25 lbs. or more \$2.35 per lb.

70 Days

IMPERATOR

77 Days

This new variety is a long tapering carrot. Roots are smooth, deep rich orange with sloping shoulders. Flesh rich orange color, practically coreless, fine texture. Tops medium but strong enough for good bunching. This is the variety coming into our markets from California and several other states.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.75; 5 lbs. or more \$2.50 per lb.; 25 lbs. or more \$2.35 per lb.



LONG CHANTENAY CARROT—IMPROVED STRAIN

●NANTES STRONG TOP 68 Days

(See Photo Page 13)

One of the best "coreless" varieties and very popular as a bunching carrot. Tops small; roots bright orange, 6 to 8 inches long, 1¼ inches thick, cylindrical, stump rooted. A few days earlier than Chantenay. Quality unsurpassed.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 95c; lb. \$2.90; 5 lbs. or more \$2.65 per lb.; 25 lbs. or more \$2.50 per lb.

HUTCHINSON

80 Days

A variety very popular in New England. Very productive, roots 8 to 10 inches long, carrying its size nearly the whole length. Stump rooted, bright orange color. Grows slightly out of the ground.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.75; 5 lbs. or more \$2.50 per lb.; 25 lbs. or more \$2.35 per lb.

CARROTS—(Continued)



NANTES STRONG TOP CARROT

CAULIFLOWER

A packet will produce about 200 plants
an ounce about 4000 plants.

CULTURE. For spring or early summer crop sow in March or early in April in hotbed and transplant to cold frame when sufficiently large, and to the open ground as soon as danger of hard freezing is over. The plants will endure a light frost. The soil for cauliflower should be like that for cabbage but it is better if made richer than is ordinarily used for that crop. For late crop sow at the same time as for late cabbage. Cauliflower heads must be protected from sunlight to obtain the desirable white curd. This is accomplished by gathering the tops of the leaves together loosely as soon as the heads begin to form. In shutting off the light, it is important not to cramp the heads.



RED CORED CHANTENAY CARROT

**10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER—
VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY**



EARLY SNOWBALL NO. 25 CAULIFLOWER

● **EARLY SNOWBALL NO. 25**

Much more uniform than our original strain of Early Snowball and earlier. Heads are large, very deep, firm and pure white. Plants are large, with ample foliage. Exceptionally fine quality.

Pkt. 40c; oz. \$3.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$10.00; lb. \$35.00

SUPERBA

A larger, earlier and better Cauliflower of the Snowball type. It heads so evenly that the entire crop can be harvested before ordinary varieties are ready. It excels all Snowball and Erfurt Cauliflower for vigor and freedom from disease and produces first grade No. 1 heads even under adverse growing conditions when most other varieties cut largely second grade heads. For the reason that the crop heads up practically all at one time, it should not be used for large main crop plantings unless planted in succession. Produces beautiful, round, pure white heads with smooth, solid curds.

Pkt. 40c; oz. \$3.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$10.00; lb. \$35.00

CELERY

A packet will produce 400 to 500 plants, an ounce 7000 to 8000 plants.

CULTURE. Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes, or in a finely prepared seed bed out of doors. See to it that seed is not covered too deep, and that bed is *kept moist*, almost wet, until the seeds germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential. When about three inches high, thin out and transplant four inches apart. In June or July transplant 6 to 8 inches apart in rows three feet apart. To blanch, draw earth around the plants, or boards or paper may be used.

FERTILIZER can make the difference between a profitable and mediocre crop. We suggest the following, although local conditions should also be considered.

BEFORE PLANTING—1600 lbs. of 4-8-12 plus 400 lbs. Potash per acre.

SIDE DRESSING—400 lbs. Nitrogen and Potash in equal parts per acre.

CORNELL NO. 19 (See Photo Page 15)

100 Days

A yellow self-blanching type with the thick fleshy stalk and other marks of quality of the Giant Pascal. Developed by Dr. Emerson of Cornell University from a cross of the Old Golden Self Blanching with Giant Pascal. Height 22 to 26 inches. Length of stalk to joint 7 to 9 inches. Recommended for main crop. Produces seeders if planted too early. Yellows resistant.

Pkt. 30c; oz. \$1.90; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00; lb. \$21.00

CELERY—(Continued)



CORNELL No. 19 CELERY

GOLDEN PLUME—Yellows

Resistant

85 Days

An improved Golden Plume or Wonderful, highly resistant to yellows. Heavy, compact, full hearted plant. 24 to 27 inches tall with edible stalks 8 to 9 inches to the first joint, which are thick, solid and of excellent quality. Blanches easily. Highly recommended for use on yellows infested soils.

Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.50;
lb. \$18.00

Golden Self Blanching, Improved

Large Early

85 Days

Earlier than the dwarf variety, more vigorous, resists blight better

•GUNSON'S SPECIAL (Tall Golden Plume)

85 Days

A selection of the Golden Plume or Wonderful. In our trials this celery was 23 to 26 inches over all with length to joint of $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 inches. Recommended for growers wanting a tall early strain of Wonderful. Growers in this state are pleased with this strain. It is full hearted and has height with no loss in girth so that it crates up well. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.50; lb. \$18.00

and grows one-fourth taller. Popular in many sections. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00; lb. \$16.00

**GOLDEN SUPREME—Tall—Blocky
—Yellows Resistant 85 Days**

Newest and best development in a Golden Self-Blanching type. Tops are erect and darker green averaging 23 to 27 inches with edible stems 8 to 10 inches to first joint. Long, full hearts. It is earlier, taller, more compact than most in this class and makes a beautiful pack in crate. Excellent for main crop in northern districts.

Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.50;
lb. \$18.00

CELERY—(Continued)

●SUMMER PASCAL

115 to 120 Days

One of the most popular green varieties. Recommended for Market Garden and Home Garden use. Medium height with good length to first joint. Blanches more readily than most early green varieties. Stalks nearly round, smooth, brittle and of outstanding quality. Extremely satisfactory wherever early green celery is used. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.50; lb. \$18.00

SUMMER PASCAL (Special Waltham Strain)

Here is an improved and highly recommended strain for Market Growers. Heavy, compact and of upright habit, with good heart and full, well rounded stalks which measure 8 to 9 inches to the first joint. It is smooth, brittle and has excellent flavor. Pkt. 30c; oz. \$1.90; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00; lb. \$21.00

●UTAH NO. 6 (Improved Utah Pascal) (Green)

125 to 130 Days

This new strain of Utah Pascal is earlier and easier to blanch than most types. Height 26 to 28 inches, very compact, excellent heart, stalks $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 inches to joint. Stems very smooth ribbed, heavy, rounded with narrow channels. Most beautiful white when blanched, very crisp and wonderful flavor.

Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.60; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00; lb. \$15.00

●WONDERFUL NO. 33

80 Days

A beautiful type of Wonderful or Golden Plume. About in season with Gunson's Special but stands much longer. It has thicker, smoother and better quality edible stems than other strains of Plume or Wonderful. Plants are upright, compact, of ample girth and full-hearted. While it is early and blanches readily to a deep cream, we again repeat that it stands up much longer than other strains of this variety. In our trials in various sections of the country and under various conditions, the height ranged from 23 to 27 inches. Length of edible stalks average 7 to 9 inches. Not resistant to Fusarium Yellows.

Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.65; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00; lb. \$15.00



GUNSON'S SPECIAL CELERY

COLLARDS

A packet will produce about 250 plants; an ounce about 2500 plants; four ounces sufficient plants to set an acre.

CULTURE. Sow seed like cabbage to be transplanted in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, allowing 24 to 30 inches between plants.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN or CREOLE

A tall, loose-leaved, non-heading form of the cabbage family, grown for greens. Plant 2 to 3 feet high, erect, spreading, forming a loose cluster or head of tender leaves.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c; 5 lbs. or more 85c per lb.

SWEET CORN

A packet will plant 40 hills; one pound about 400 hills; 6 to 8 pounds will plan an acre.

Warm weather, rich soil and moderate moisture are the ideal conditions for corn but a satisfactory crop can be grown in any garden if the soil is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Seed may be planted either in rows or hills. If in rows, they should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart depending on the height of the variety and the seed planted at the rate of 5 or 6 to a foot and covered about 2 inches. When plants are 4 or 5 inches tall, thin from 8 to 12 inches apart and keep well hoed until the ears are set. If in hills plant 5 or 6 seeds per hill and space the hills 3 feet apart each way.

Sweet corns listed below are in order of maturity for green corn. Records are from our trials planted in June. If planted earlier they might require a few days longer.

SWEET CORN—(Open Pollinated)

Golden Early Market	62 days	Whipple's Early Yellow	70 days
Early Sunshine	68 days	Gunson's Special Golden Bantam	72 days
Golden Bantam	70 days	Bantam Evergreen	78 days



GUNSON'S SPECIAL GOLDEN BANTAM SWEET CORN

SWEET CORN OPEN POLLINATED—(Continued)

BANTAM EVERGREEN

78 Days

Medium early, the result of a direct cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen. Ears large, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long with 14 to 18 rows. Stalks 6 to 7 feet tall. A rich golden cream in color, excellent flavor and remains in table condition a long time.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. 40c per lb.; 50 lbs. (bu.) 35c per lb.

EARLY SUNSHINE

68 Days

An excellent early yellow sweet corn. Ears of good size, usually 7 to 9 inches, 10 to 12 rowed. Kernels medium broad, golden yellow.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. 40c per lb.; 50 lbs. (bu.) 35c per lb.

Golden Bantam

70 Days

An early variety of delicious flavor. Our strain is not so dwarf as the original. Ears about 8 inches, 8 to 10 rowed, rich golden yellow.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. 40c per lb.; 50 lbs. (bu.) 35c per lb.

● GOLDEN EARLY MARKET (Gill's)

62 Days

A splendid extra early yellow corn, producing ears of excellent quality. Ears 7 inches long with 12 rows. In our recent trials it was ready for the table in 62 days. Ears have strong husks. Kernels golden yellow and good flavor. Very profitable for market gardeners.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. 40c per lb.; 50 lbs. (bu.) 35c per lb.

● GUNSON'S SPECIAL GOLDEN BANTAM (See Photo Page 17)

72 Days

A special selection that is taking first place with gardeners having a critical sweet corn trade. Remains in good market condition much longer than the old type Bantam and very much superior in quality. In trials conducted by the Connecticut Agriculture Experiment Station this corn produced the remarkable yield of 14,000 marketable ears per acre. Ears are considerably larger in size than the regular Golden Bantam, 10 to 16 rowed, color rich golden yellow, tender and delicious. We consider this corn the acme of perfection.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. 40c per lb.; 50 lbs. (bu.) 35c per lb.

WHIPPLES EARLY YELLOW

70 Days

A new yellow sweet corn, maturing about the same time as Golden Bantam but with larger ears. Stalks 6 feet tall. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, 14 rowed; kernels broad, deep and of excellent flavor.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. 40c per lb.; 50 lbs. (bu.) 35c per lb.

SWEET CORN—Hybrid

The seed of Hybrid sweet corn is produced each year by crossing. Seed from plantings of Hybrid Sweet Corn should not be saved. The crosses must be made each year otherwise they will break down.

Early Yellow Hybrid — 62 days	Bantam Cross 92.28	72 days
Spancross 4.13	Kingscroft E-5	72 days
Marcross 13.6	Golden Cross Bantam	78 days
Carmelcross 13.39	Golden Bounty	78 days
	Evergreen Hybrid	88 days

● BANTAM CROSS 92.28

72 Days

One week earlier than Golden Cross Bantam though ear one inch longer and slightly slimmer. It is 12 rowed, medium width yellow kernels and RESISTANT to bacterial wilt. FINE FOR FREEZING AND MANY COMMERCIAL GROWERS PREFER IT TO GOLDEN CROSS.

Pkt. 20c; lb. 80c; 5 lbs. 70c per lb.; 50 lbs. (bu.) 60c per lb.

CARMELCROSS 13.39

68 Days

Early mid-season type, maturing 3 to 4 days later than Marcross. Height of plants 6 to 7 feet. Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long with 12 to 14 rows of beautiful yellow kernels of excellent quality. Highly resistant to wilt.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. 60c per lb.; 50 lbs. (bu.) 50c per lb.

SWEET CORN—HYBRID—(Continued)

EARLY YELLOW HYBRID SWEET CORN

•EARLY YELLOW HYBRID (See Photo in Supplement)**62 Days**

A new and outstanding 12-rowed early, good eating quality, high producing hybrid corn. This is a market garden corn, extremely early in maturity, competing in the Marcross and the 60-day class. Stalks are 5 to 6 ft. tall, 8 to 8½ inch ears and attractive appearance. We recommend this corn highly for an early Market Gardeners corn. One of the most outstanding corns in our trials.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. 65c per lb.; 50 lbs. (bu.) 55c per lb.

EVERGREEN HYBRID (Double Cross)**88 Days**

A vigorous, uniform, excellent quality corn that yields better than the old open pollinated Stowells Evergreen. Plant is 7½ feet high, ear is blocky and about 8 inches long with 16-20 rows of medium wide pearly-white kernels. More desirable for market gardeners and home gardens than single cross hybrids.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. 60c per lb.; 50 lbs. (Bu.) 50c per lb.

•GOLDEN BOUNTY (See Photo Page 20)**78 Days**

A NEW HYBRID Sweet Corn that is really deserving of its name. Quality and maturity equal to the familiar Golden Cross but the plant is a foot taller and ears are carried about 8 inches higher than Golden Cross Bantam. The ears average 9 inches in length and have 12 to 14 rows of medium yellow kernels. Kernel depth is good, quality and flavor excellent. We believe market growers will find this variety has all the characteristics so long desired and that your most critical trade will ask you for it repeatedly.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. 65c per lb.; 50 lbs. (bu.) 55c per lb.

SWEET CORN—HYBRID—(Continued)



GOLDEN BOUNTY SWEET CORN—HYBRID

● GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM

78 Days

This is one of the hardy disease resistant varieties which has produced excellent crops in localities where bacterial wilt is prevalent. Stalks six feet tall, green tasselled ears 8 inches, 10 to 14 rows of rich, well filled yellow kernels. Remains in edible condition over a long period and quality unsurpassed.

The kernels of corn when dry are quite small usually 220 per ounce. Care should be taken not to plant too thick. This is a true hybrid and the crop grown from this seed should not be used for planting another year.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. 60c per lb.; 50 lbs. (bu.) 50c per lb.

KINGSCROST E-5—12 Row Bantam

72 Days

This hybrid matures a few days earlier than Golden Cross but has the same general characteristics. Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, mostly 12 rowed, rich yellow color, plants 6 feet high and very vigorous grower. A single grain will often produce three or more stalks all bearing well filled ears. The dry grain is small and care should be taken not to plant too thick. The husks are attractive light green, corn is extra tender, a rich creamy yellow and most delicious. As this is a true hybrid the crop grown from this seed should not be used for planting another year.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. 60c per lb.; 50 lbs. (bu.) 50c per lb.

MARCROSS 13.6

65 Days

Matures 3 to 4 days later than Spancross. Height of plants 5 to 6 feet. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, mostly 12 rowed with light yellow kernels of good quality. Wilt resistant. We consider this the best of the new early hybrids.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. 60c per lb.; 50 lbs. (bu.) 50c per lb.

SPANCROSS 4.13

62 Days

Extremely early yellow hybrid. Wilt resistant and quite resistant to cold. Height of plants 4 to 5 feet. Ears $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long with 10 to 12 rows of yellow kernels of good quality.

The above list of hybrids will give a complete succession of maturity.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. 60c per lb.; 50 lbs. (bu.) 50c per lb.

POP CORN

Japanese Hulless

105 Days

Known also as Australian, Tom Thumb, etc. A dwarf variety producing a good yield of very thick ears averaging about 4 inches long. A sure popper. When popped is large, tender, delicious and free from hull.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. or more 40c per lb.

●LARGE GIANT YELLOW

100 Days

This variety is used by most popcorn vendors. Makes large creamy kernels when popped. Ears 5 to 6 inches, stalks 6 to 7 feet. Matures in 100 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. or more 40c per lb.

CUCUMBER

A packet will plant about 25 hills, an ounce 100 hills or about 100 feet of row.

2 lbs. of seed per acre.

CULTURE. Plant as soon in the spring as danger of frost is over and ground warm and mellow, in hills 4 feet apart each way. Place 6 to 8 seeds in a hill and cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When danger of bugs and worms is past, thin to four of the strongest plants in a hill. It is desirable to enrich the bottom of the hills with well rotted manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Boston Pickling

60 Days

Popular for pickling and slicing. Fruits 6 to 7 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, medium dark green, symmetrical, very slightly tapered.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25; 5 lbs. \$2.00 per lb.

COLORADO

64 Days

A very attractive variety for market garden and shipping. Fruits very dark green, cylindrical and tapering slightly at stem end. Highly productive. One of the choicest varieties for slicing texture and general appearance.

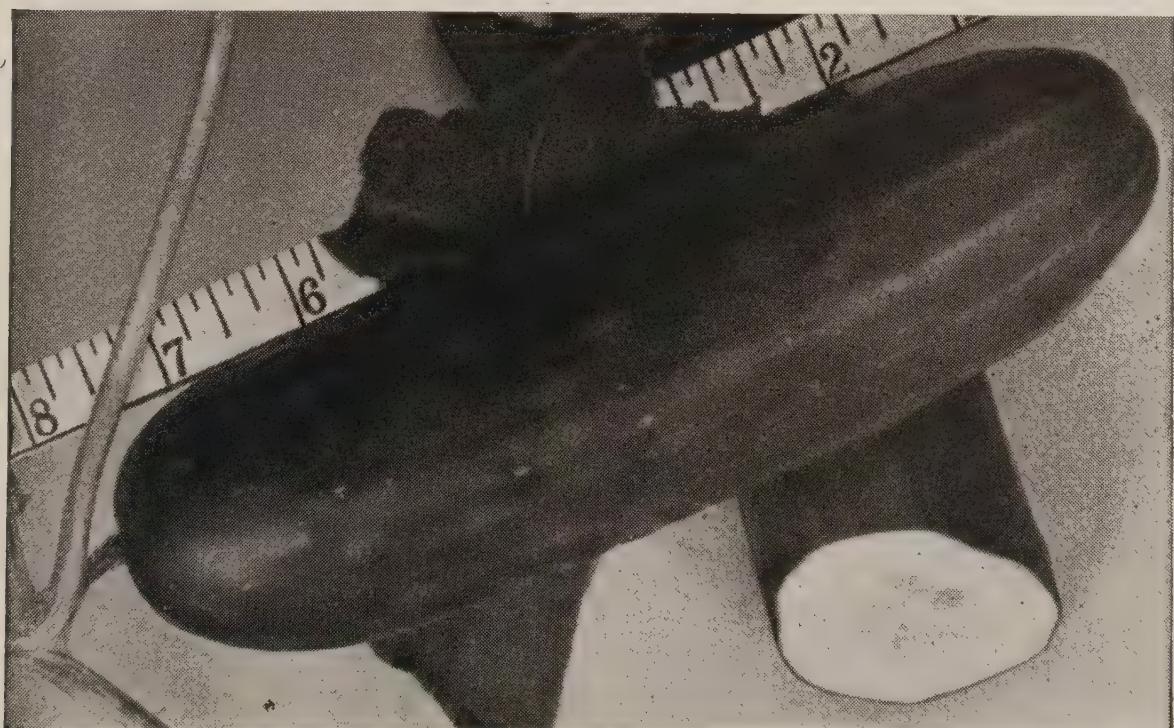
Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. \$2.75 per lb.

EMERALD QUEEN

62 Days

An excellent variety producing very uniform fruits, well rounded at ends, free of striping and tipping and deep green when ready for use. An ideal shipping cucumber recommended for greenhouses. Usual length eight inches and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. \$2.75 per lb.



EMERALD QUEEN CUCUMBER

CUCUMBER—(Continued)



HIGHMOOR CUCUMBER

● **HIGHMOOR (New-Scab Resistant)**

60 Days

SUPERIOR SLICER developed by Maine Experiment Station has a definite place among recent cucumber introductions. Smooth, cylindrical shape, rounded ends, medium to dark green color. Thick meat of excellent quality, length 8 to 9 inches.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$3.50; 5 lbs. or more \$3.25 per lb.

● **IMPROVED WHITE SPINE (Special)**

63 Days

The most popular variety for localities growing for the dill pickle trade. Vines are thrifty, fruits very uniform in shape, medium green 7 to 8 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Remain firm and crisp a long time.

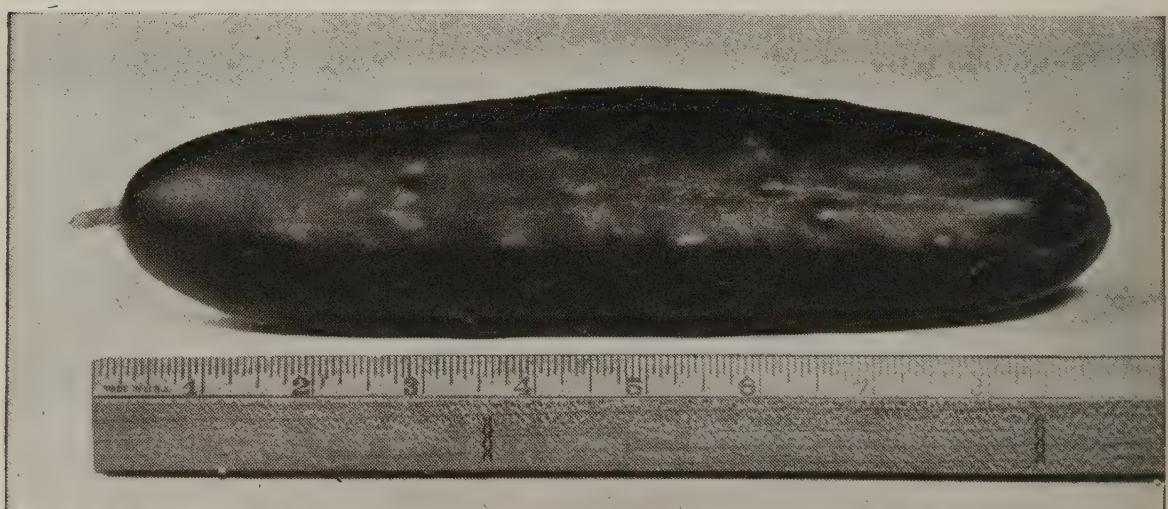
Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. or more \$2.25 per lb.

● **JUBILEE (White Spine) Long Dark Green**

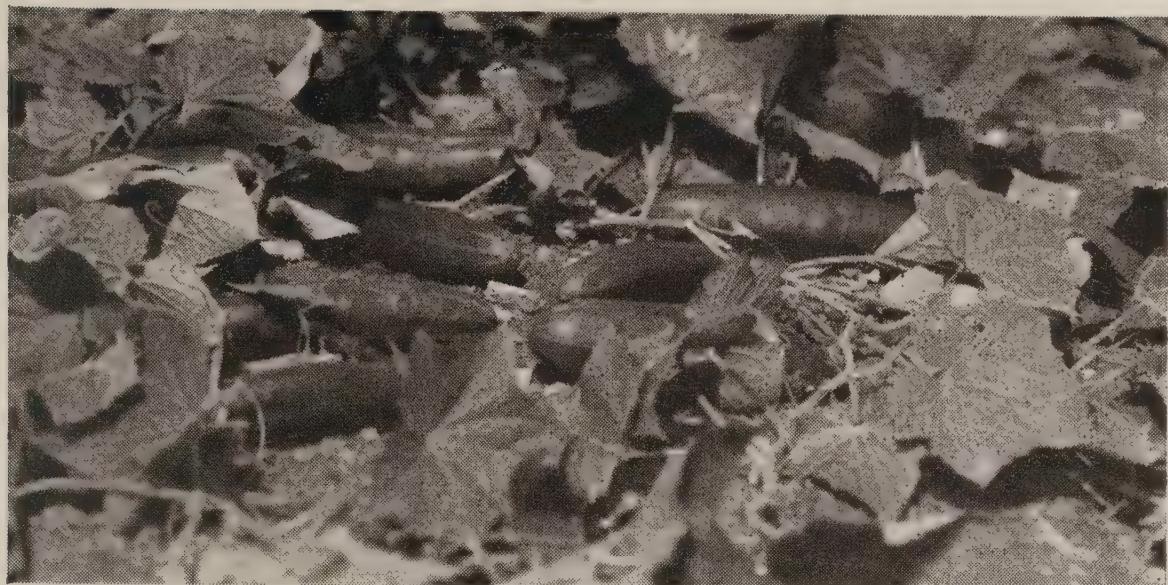
63 Days

A beautiful long, slender, dark green cucumber commanding a premium on critical markets. It is vigorous and productive. A fine slicing cucumber. Because of the excellent shape and intense color which is maintained longer than in any other variety, it is certain to be popular. Size $12\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. or more \$2.75 per lb.



JUBILEE CUCUMBER

CUCUMBER—(Continued)**MARKETER CUCUMBER****Klondike****64 Days**

A medium early white spined cucumber of handsome dark green color. Fruits 7 to 8 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, very uniform in size and shape. Excellent for slicing and a splendid shipping sort.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. or more \$2.25 per lb.

•MARKETER**65 Days**

A new very fancy slicing type for early market. Fruits $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long, slightly tapered, very dark green, uniform, flesh thick with very small seed area. Vines very vigorous and prolific.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$3.30; 5 lbs. or more \$3.00 per lb.

NATIONAL PICKLING**50 Days**

A very uniform and valuable black spined variety recommended only for the small pickles and small dills. Fruits straight, symmetrical, square ends, about 6 inches long when mature.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25; 5 lbs. or more \$2.00 per lb.

STRAIGHT-8**62 Days**

A fine shipping cucumber desirable for both home and market garden. This popular variety produces fruits about eight inches in length and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, well rounded at ends, deep green when ready to use and free from objectionable striping and tipping.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. or more \$2.75 per lb.

10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER—

VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY

EGG PLANT

A packet will produce about 75 plants, an ounce about 2000 plants.

CULTURE. Egg Plant seed germinates slowly and should be started in strong heat, for in this, as in all sub-tropical plants, it is of importance to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never recovering from a check received when young. When the plants have formed two rough leaves, transplant to three or four inches apart. When the ground is warm, and all danger not only from frosts, but from cold nights is past, harden off the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air, and decrease the supply of water, then *carefully* transplant into open ground, setting the plants two and a half feet apart.

BLACK BEAUTY

The fruits are rich dark purple, large and symmetrical, maturing a little earlier than our Improved Large Purple but usually not quite as large. A very desirable sort for the market as the fruit holds its color a long time.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50

ENDIVE

A packet will sow 25 feet of row, an ounce 150 feet.

CULTURE. For early use sow about April 15th; for later supply in June or July in drills 14 to 18 inches apart. When well started thin the plants to 1 foot apart. When nearly full grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering fresh plants every few days a succession may be kept up. Two or three successive plantings at intervals of a week or 10 days during July will provide endive for winter use. Just before killing frosts in the fall, dig the plants, being careful to take plenty of soil with roots and to avoid injury to the leaves. Pack the plants closely together, store them in the cellar and keep as dark as possible. In this way they will be self blanching and of finer quality than when tied and blanched out of doors.



DEEP HEART FRINGED ENDIVE

●DEEP HEART FRINGED

87 Days

This is an entirely new type of endive ranging between Full Heart and Green Curled. Is more upright in growth than either and leaves are broader than Green Curled. The color is nearly the same as Green Curled having the leaf edges as deeply cut and curled. The outer leaves turn upward and is much less likely to have bottom rot than other varieties. Hearts are well filled, compact, with an abundance of fine leaves which blanch to beautiful creamy yellow. Plants are usually 10 to 12 inches across and 8 inches deep.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. or more \$1.75 per lb.

ENDIVE—(Continued)**FULL HEART—Escarolle**

87 Days

A distinctly improved type of Broad Leaved Batavian. Large, thick, dark green leaves curled only on the edges. Forms a large compact head which blanches to a beautiful light yellow and is of the finest quality. Flavor very mild and without bitterness. Excellent for salads and also desirable for soups and stews.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. or more \$1.75 per lb.

Large Green Curled—Pink Ribbed

92 Days

An early vigorous growing variety having the mid.ribs of its outer leaves usually tinged with rose. The dense mass of finely cut leaves formed in the center, blanches readily to a rich cream color. Much used for salads.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. or more \$1.75 per lb.

FENNEL or FINOCCHIO

A packet will sow 25 feet of row, an ounce 150 feet.

CULTURE. Sow early in spring, in rich, well prepared soil, in drills two feet apart and cover one-fourth to one-half inch deep. When the plants are about two inches high thin to ten inches apart in the row. When half grown, if the plants are earthed up and treated as celery, the stems will be nearly as white, crisp and palatable. Hardy annual, two to four feet high.

Florence

A bulb like vegetable which is formed above the ground at the base of the leaf stalk if the plant is well grown. Blanched and boiled it has a slightly aromatic odor and pleasant taste. Plant very branching, upright with dense thread-like foliage. This is quite distinct from the common Sweet Fennel used for flavoring.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. or more \$2.25 per lb.

KALE

A packet will sow 25 feet of row, an ounce 125 feet.

BORECOLE, KALE and GERMAN GREENS are general terms applied to those classes of cabbages that do not form heads, but are used in their open growth. Some of the varieties are the most tender and delicate of any of the cabbage family. They are hardy and are not injured by the frost.

CULTURE. As far north as New York they may be sown in September and treated like spinach, or they may be planted and treated like late cabbage and will continue growing until very late in the season. In the south they will live and grow throughout the winter without protection. It is better not to cut or handle them when frozen, but if this is unavoidable, thaw them out in cold water. The young shoots which start up in the spring from the old stumps are very tender and make excellent greens.

DWARF BLUE CURLED OR SCOTCH

A finely curled, spreading, low growing variety, very hardy and much used for greens. This sort, sometimes called Norfolk, is grown extensively in the south for shipment and is planted largely for the home garden. The leaves are long and attractive bright green. This sort is often used for garnishing.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. or more \$2.25 per lb.

KOHL RABI

A packet will sow 25 feet of row, an ounce 150 feet.

The Kohl Rabi is a vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, and combines the flavor of each. The edible part is a turnip-shaped bulb formed by the enlargement of the stem. When used for the table this should be cut when quite small, as it is then very tender and delicate but if allowed to reach its full size it becomes tough and stringy.

CULTURE. Sow in light, rich soil as early as possible, in drills sixteen inches apart, and when well established, thin to six inches apart in the row. One or two plantings at intervals of ten days will give a succession until hot weather, when they fail to grow well; but plantings may be made the latter part of July for fall use.

KOHL RABI—(Continued)**Early White Vienna**

The best table sort if used when the bulbs are 2 inches in diameter. It matures very early and produces medium sized, light green bulbs with white flesh of excellent quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00

LEEK

A packet will sow 25 feet of row; an ounce 125 feet.

This vegetable belongs to the onion family and is a favorite substitute for green onions in fall and winter. It is a tasty addition to soups and stews. Sow early in the spring in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin the plants to 6 inches apart in the rows and draw the earth about them when cultivating. If very white and tender leeks are desired, transplant when about 6 inches tall to 4 inches apart in trenches 2 feet apart and gradually earth them up like celery.

Large American Flag

The most extensively used and highly desirable variety of the strong growing type. Plants are dependable and easily cultivated in the home garden. Broad leaves, with rather short but very thick stems.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$6.50

LETTUCE**HEADING VARIETIES**

A packet will sow 25 feet of row; an ounce 150 feet.

CULTURE. Sow in seed bed as early in spring as the ground can be worked and at intervals thereafter. When plants have made 2 or 3 leaves, transplant into rows, 15 inches apart and 1 foot apart in the row. For early forcing, sow in hot-bed from commencement to middle of winter. Lettuce requires very rich, moist soil, and will do better when transplanted. For general crop, sow out doors as early in the spring as ground can be worked, in drills 18 inches apart and thin to 10 inches apart in the rows.

Big Boston

76 Days

76 days. Especially valuable for summer and fall use outdoors and for forcing. In the eastern states is largely grown on muck ground for shipping to the large cities. Leaves comparatively smooth, glossy and crisp; color light green, sometimes tinged brown on the edges. Forms a well folded head, buttery yellow at the heart and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.10; 5 lbs. or more \$2.00 per lb.

WHITE BOSTON—Special Strain

75 Days

We have given this name to our new white Boston selection to distinguish its superior quality and type from the regular White Boston popular several years back. Plant and head entirely light green, smooth leaves and straight edges. Heart buttery and yellow. This strain the best in existence. About 75 days to maturity.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.10; 5 lbs. or more \$2.00 per lb.

**10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER—
VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY**

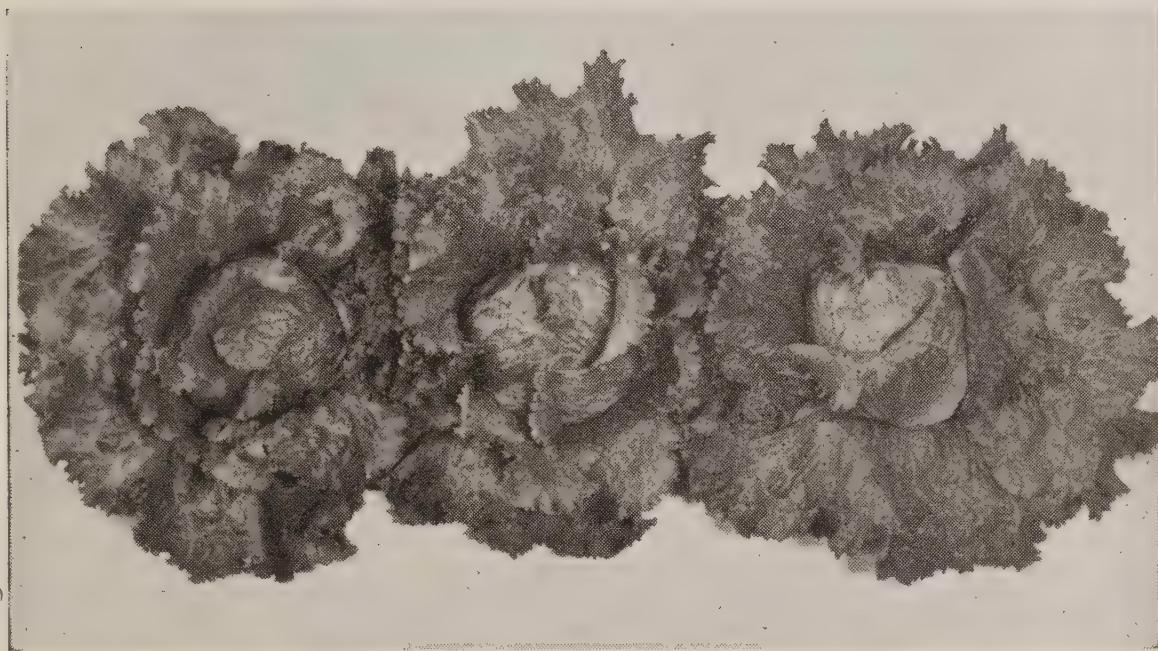
All seeds I have bought from your company have proven very satisfactory.

Augustin Quay, Franklin Co., Vt.

LETTUCE—(Continued)

HEADING VARIETIES "ICEBERG TYPES"

CAUTION—All Iceberg types of lettuce are affected by conditions. Minor variations in temperature, nutrition, and moisture at critical periods may cause a particular strain to head well or poorly. Consequently, it is difficult to produce a strain well adapted to a wide range of conditions. The varieties we offer have been tried under the variable weather of Eastern States. It seems too great a risk to make large plantings of any one variety at one time. Successful growers make successive plantings.



CORNELL No. 456 LETTUCE

CORNELL 456

80 Days

A cross of Brittle Ice with Imperial 152. This lettuce is more resistant to tipburn than older strains of Iceberg, therefore better adapted for mid-summer conditions in this State and similar sections. Due to the Brittle Ice parent, it is lighter in color than other strains of Imperial. This new strain is meeting with favor and fills a needed space in plantings of Iceberg.

Pkt. 20c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.25; 5 lbs. or more \$6.00 per lb.

EARLY GREAT LAKES

72 Days

Here is a really fine head lettuce; earlier maturing and more uniform. The color is gray-green and outer leaves lay back exposing a large rounded head with smooth base and small ribs. Highest rating in New York State Trials and has been known to give better than 90% marketable heads at first cutting.

Pkt. 20c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.25; 5 lbs. or more \$6.00 per lb.

●GREAT LAKES (See Photo Page 28)

80 Days

A cross of Brittle Ice with Imperial 615. With one of the same parents as Imperial 456 it has much the same appearance and is also recommended for midsummer plantings.

Pkt. 20c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.25; 5 lbs. or more \$6.00 per lb.

IMPERIAL NO. 44

80 Days

Excelled all other varieties of Iceberg types in New York State trials. Recommended for early planting for it has given a greater percentage of marketable heads than other varieties. Heads well in warm weather and is notably less susceptible to tipburn than some of the Imperial group.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75; 5 lbs. or more \$3.50 per lb.

LETTUCE—(Continued)

HEADING VARIETIES "ICEBERG TYPES"



GREAT LAKES LETTUCE

PREMIER GREAT LAKES 72 Days

This early, slow-bolting, Tip-Burn Resistant variety lacks much of the undesirable ribbiness usually prevalent in this class. Heads will measure up to 7 inches across, are solid and heavy, weighing two pounds. So uniform that nearly 90% of the crop will be marketable at first cutting. It matures about a week ahead of Great Lakes and is recommended for upland. Splendid for commercial and home gardeners. White seeded.

Pkt. 20c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.25; 5 lbs. or more \$6.00 per lb.

PROGRESS—(See Photo in folder)

Best for high temperatures.

78 Days

Superiority under high temperatures and notable resistance to tip-burn, feature this new heading lettuce. It is a cross of Imperial 44 and an unnamed hybrid, conspicuous by its darker green, heavily savoyed, thick leaves. The early dense heads are of supreme quality. Under high temperature conditions it will out-germinate others by 2 to 1. Pkt. 20c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.90; lb. \$6.50; 5 lbs. or more \$6.25 per lb.

LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON

One of the best for sowing outdoors where an exceedingly tender leaf is desired and for those markets which demand a very large, loose clustering sort of a light yellowish green color. Leaves ruffled and blistered and even the large outer ones are very tender. Uniformly attractive and remains of excellent quality a very long time.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.10

Cos or Romaine

Frequently called celery lettuce on account of its erect habit of growth. Plants are large, about 8 or 9 inches tall and should be thinned to about 8 inches apart in the rows so that each one will have plenty of room. The outer leaves are medium light green, the interior whitish green. As a salad variety for the home garden, it has no superior.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.10

**10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER—
VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY**

I took my Rochester Bronze onions out of storage and they sure kept good. They were much better than the other seed I had.

J. R. Madden, Jackson, Mich.

LETTUCE—(Continued)

LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES

DARK GREEN COS

Produces a medium large plant, firm well folded heads with dark green leaves, slightly crumpled. Makes excellent salads and preferred by canners of baby foods.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.10

● Early Curled Simpson

Also known as "White Seeded Simpson." Hardy, dependable and early. It may be sown thickly and cut when the plants are very young. Leaves broad forming something of a head, frilled, light green in color and are exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.10

Grand Rapids

As a forcing lettuce for greenhouses the Grand Rapids probably stands first. Very early, hardy and disease resistant and will stand several days after being ready for market. Plants large, upright and compact, light green frilled leaves, very tender and sweet when grown under glass.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.10

GRAND RAPIDS U. S. No. 1

A new forcing lettuce that holds up well in the bed after reaching maturity. It is resistant to mildew, is slightly lighter in color and is more curly and stocky than the regular Grand Rapids. Tried in this section by leading growers, is found to be very desirable. Do not fail to try this variety in comparison with whatever strains you are now using.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.10



BENDER

MUSKMELOON

A packet will plant about 25 hills, an ounce 125 hills, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. will plant an acre

CULTURE. Cultivate as recommended for cucumbers, except that the hills should be six feet apart. *Rich earth* for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter is used, see that it is well rotted. If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by pinching off the ends of the shoots when three feet long. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor.

MUSKMELON—(Continued)

●BENDER (See Photo Page 29)

88 Days

An extra large, delicious, salmon-fleshed melon. Vines are vigorous, producing an abundance of large well netted melons of superior flavor and the very best shipping and keeping qualities. Many specimen melons from our stock weigh from 10 to 15 lbs. and yet the flesh of these large melons is melting and luscious. On account of the size and quality combined with extreme earliness the Bender Melon has come to be the great favorite with market gardeners in this locality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00

●DELICIOUS

75 to 80 Days

Ripens two weeks earlier than Bender. Fruits quite large, averaging about 5 pounds. Skin creamy yellow, flesh fairly solid, deep orange, of excellent flavor. Especially recommended for home garden and roadside trade as this melon will not ship as well as Bender.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00

HALE'S BEST

75 to 80 Days

A new early melon, ripening in 75 to 80 days. The fruits are oblong, 8 to 9 inches in length, shallow ribbed, but densely covered with medium heavy netting. Flesh very thick and fine grained, deep salmon-pink in color and of delicious flavor. Our strain will be found superior to that offered by other houses.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00

Hearts of Gold or Improved Hoodoo

100 Days

This popular medium sized melon follows the earlier varieties and ripens in about 100 days. Fruits 5 to 6 inches in diameter; flesh orange salmon in color, exceptionally thick and fine flavored. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00

HONEY ROCK

85 Days

This is a handsome variety. The flesh is extremely thick, salmon colored. The shape is round, with coarse netting, slate colored background. It is early, prolific and if not already acquainted with this new variety, it is well worth a trial for comparison with varieties you are now growing.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00

IROQUOIS—Resistant to Fusarium Wilt

90 Days

This new resistant, medium size Bender type was developed by Dr. Munger of Cornell University. High quality, thick, deep orange flesh, prominent ribs, heavy netting, with thin tough rind. Ripens about the same time as Bender. The only variety on our list to grow on land infected with fusarium wilt.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50

QUEEN OF COLORADO

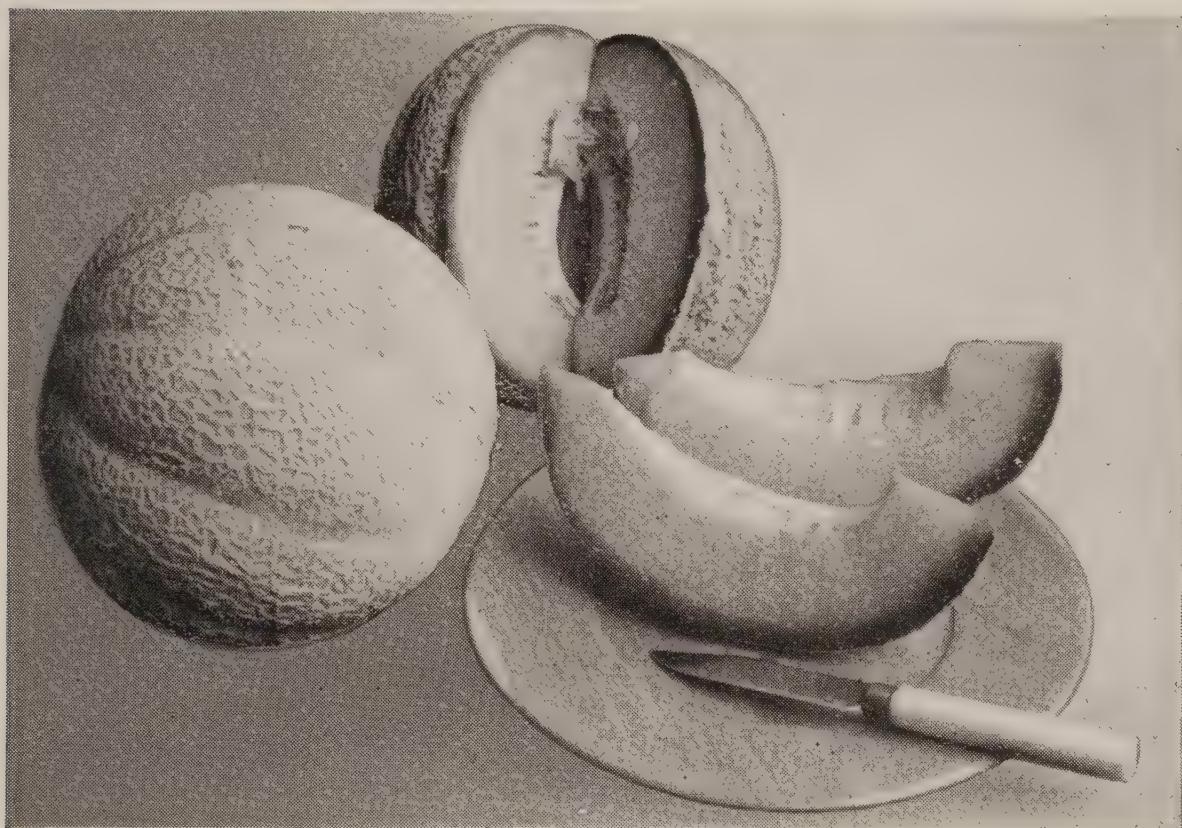
88 Days

One of the best all around varieties. Thick, tough rind, flavor of Honey Rock and flesh texture of Hearts of Gold. Melons slightly oval, heavy coarse gray netting, slightly ribbed. Thick salmon flesh, small seed cavity. An improved strain of Pride of Wisconsin.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00

Several years ago I bought my garden and farm seeds of you and sold several neighbors. All were perfectly satisfied. I have had several failures by depending on other sources so am enclosing order for this year's needs. We know when we plant Gunson's we will have results if good seeds will get it.

C. E. Switzer, Montcalm Co. Mich.

MUSKMELON—(Continued)

IROQUOIS MUSKMELON

WATERMELON

A packet will plant about 10 hills, an ounce 50 hills, 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE. In Water Melon culture it is essential to get good, strong vines early in the season. These may be secured by forming large, well drained hills of earth, about 8 feet apart, made very rich with an abundance of well rotted manure, which should be *thoroughly* mixed with the soil, for if left in a mass it will lead to the plants burning out under the hot sun. In these hills plant the seed as soon as the ground is warm and dry, and carefully protect the young plants from insects and hasten their growth by the use of liquid manure.



DIXIE QUEEN WATERMELON

WATERMELON—(Continued)

●DIXIE QUEEN (White Seeded Cuban Queen) (See Photo Page 31) 85 Days

A fine quality, prolific, shipping type, very popular in the South and can be grown here in the North. Fruits nearly round, light green striped with darker green, weighing 20 to 30 lbs., rind thin but tough. Flesh is deep red, sweet and crisp.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.80

EARLY CANADA

75 Days

Recommended for use in the North where the growing season is short. Fruits medium size, nearly round, 8½ to 10 inches in diameter. Grayish green with fine green veining. Flesh is bright red and good quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.80

HONEY CREAM
82 Days

A prolific early watermelon of excellent quality. Fruits nearly round, light green with darker green stripes, about 10 inches long. Flesh creamy yellow, firm and excellent flavor. Ripens readily in New York State and places of similar climate. Seed small. Especially adapted to roadside trade.

Pkt. 15c;
oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25;
lb. \$4.50



HONEY CREAM WATERMELON

●STONE MOUNTAIN—Extra Sweet and Less Seeds

90 Days

Sometimes known as "Dixie Belle." This variety combines extra large size with earliness. It is nearly round in shape, flesh deep red and unexcelled for sweetness. Although first introduced in the South it is also one of the best varieties for the North.

It does not carry more than one half the seed as compared with other varieties. Color of seed, white.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

WONDER

85 Days

Large, dark green, oblong fruits. Flesh rich red, sweet and fine textured. Not recommended for shipping, as the rind is tender. This comparatively new, large oblong variety is recommended for home and nearby markets.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.75

CITRON—Preserving

For preserves and candied fruit. Produces an abundance of round, green fruits, striped and marbled with light green. Flesh is white, firm and solid. Seeds red. Not good to eat in the raw state.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c

MUSHROOM

CULTURE. Complete cultural directions will accompany each brick.

Pure Culture Mushroom Spawn

By a newly discovered process of selection and grafting, the spawn is scientifically propagated so that large, vigorous and fine flavored mushrooms are reproduced. Earlier, more productive and a marked improvement on the wild spawn, either French or English.

90c per Brick

MUSTARD

A packet will sow 50 feet of row, an ounce 200 feet.

CULTURE. This quick growing plant is raised chiefly for greens which are fully as healthful and nourishing as spinach. Seed may be sown as early in the spring as the ground will permit, in rows 18 inches apart, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin to 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows, water freely. Mustard runs to seed quickly so that successive plantings are necessary for a continuous supply.

Southern Giant Curled

Popular in the South because of its vigorous growth, hardiness and good quality. Plants are upright growing, about 2 feet tall; leaves are large, light green tinged with yellow and much crimped and frilled at the edges.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c; 5 lbs. or more 75c per lb.

OKRA OR GUMBO

A packet will sow 15 feet of row, an ounce 50 feet.

Used for thickening and flavoring soup, also in catsup and other relishes. It is also used as a vegetable and is commonly grown in the south where it is very popular. The pods should be picked before the seeds are developed and are at their best when 1 to 3 inches long.

CULTURE. Sow in the open when the ground is thoroughly warmed, in this latitude about June 1st, 4 or 5 seeds to the foot, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Thin to about 15 inches apart and keep thoroughly cultivated.

Perkins Mammoth Long Pod

This prolific and early variety is used almost exclusively by soup canners. Pods are 4 to 5 inches long, slightly corrugated, deep green color and of fine quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c

ONION

A packet will sow about 25 feet of row; an ounce 150 feet; 4 to 5 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE. Onions require a rich soil and where manure is used it should be plowed under in the fall so as to be thoroughly mixed with the ground before the seed is sown. Cultivate the ground thoroughly as early in the spring as possible. Sow in rows 14 inches apart, setting the drill so seed will be one-half inch deep. Cultivate with wheel hoe as soon as rows can be seen which should be followed in a few days with a second hoeing, after which weeding should be carefully done.

As soon as ripe the bulbs should be gathered into rows and the tops cut off when dry. Do not store in large piles. Store in crates allowing air circulation or spread in dry place.

●GUNSON'S EXTRA EARLY YELLOW (See Photo Page 34)

Remarkable for its vigor and productiveness. Will ripen down at least two weeks earlier than the earliest strains of Yellow Globe Danvers. Bulbs are semi-globe in shape, flesh white, skin deep auburn. Recommended for sections where blight is prevalent and an early maturing onion is desirable. Our customers who have grown it are enthusiastic in their praise.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70; lb. \$5.15; 5 lbs. \$5.00 per lb.
50 lbs. or more \$4.85 per lb.

GUNSON'S SPECIAL YELLOW GLOBE (See Photo Page 35)

A new Yellow Globe onion maturing four or five days earlier than other varieties of Yellow Globe. The bulbs carry extra layer of outer skin, making it easy to handle and an excellent variety for long season storage. We have made selections of this strain for the past three years and offer same to our customers feeling sure it will give universal satisfaction.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70; lb. \$5.15; 5 lbs. \$5.00 per lb.
50 lbs. or more \$4.85 per lb.

ONION—(Continued)



EXTRA EARLY YELLOW ONION

Japanese or Ebenezer

A large somewhat flattened onion with a yellow skin and white firm flesh. It matures in 90 days, will keep longer than any other onion and is one of the best sorts for winter storage. Used extensively for growing sets particularly where an extra early maturing set is required.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.85; 1lb. \$5.80; 5 lbs. \$5.65 per lb.
50 lbs. or more \$5.50 per lb.

LONG WHITE BUNCHING

This variety of onions is used only for bunching. They do not form bulbs. The onions grow in clusters of 3 to 5. Plants grow stiff and upright, the bleached portion often 6 inches long. Sown in the spring they will produce long green onions early in the summer. If sown later and given a little protection, they can be wintered over to produce beautiful long green onions early in the spring.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80; 1lb. \$5.45; 5 lbs. \$5.30 per lb.
50 lbs. or more \$5.15 per lb.

● MICHIGAN STATE SWEET SPANISH

This new selection of Spanish onion introduced by the Michigan State College, has pleased Spanish Onion growers by producing large, hard, sweet onions of better appearance and keeping quality than older varieties. Yield has also been increased. Every progressive onion grower of Spanish Type onions should prove to himself the value of this new introduction.

Pkt. 20c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; 1lb. \$7.30; 5 lbs. \$7.15 per lb.
50 lbs. or more \$7.00 per lb.

ONION—(Continued)



GUNSON'S SPECIAL YELLOW GLOBE

● ROCHESTER BRONZE GLOBE (See Supplement)

This onion is the result of a natural cross followed by several years of selection to secure a true globe type. Finest quality, hard flesh, excellent for storage and has given outstanding yields. The outer skin is a rich bronze color, firmly fixed and very attractive when packed in mesh sacks. Don't fail to try at least 1 acre of this onion. We know that this will mean a repeat order.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.85; lb. \$5.60; 5 lbs. \$5.45 per lb.
50 lbs. or more \$5.30 per lb.

Southport Red Globe

Medium early and one of the best keepers. Bulbs medium to large and true globe shape. Skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white, fine grained tender and mild.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.85; lb. \$5.65; 5 lbs. \$5.50 per lb.
50 lbs. or more \$5.35 per lb.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE (Brigham Strain)

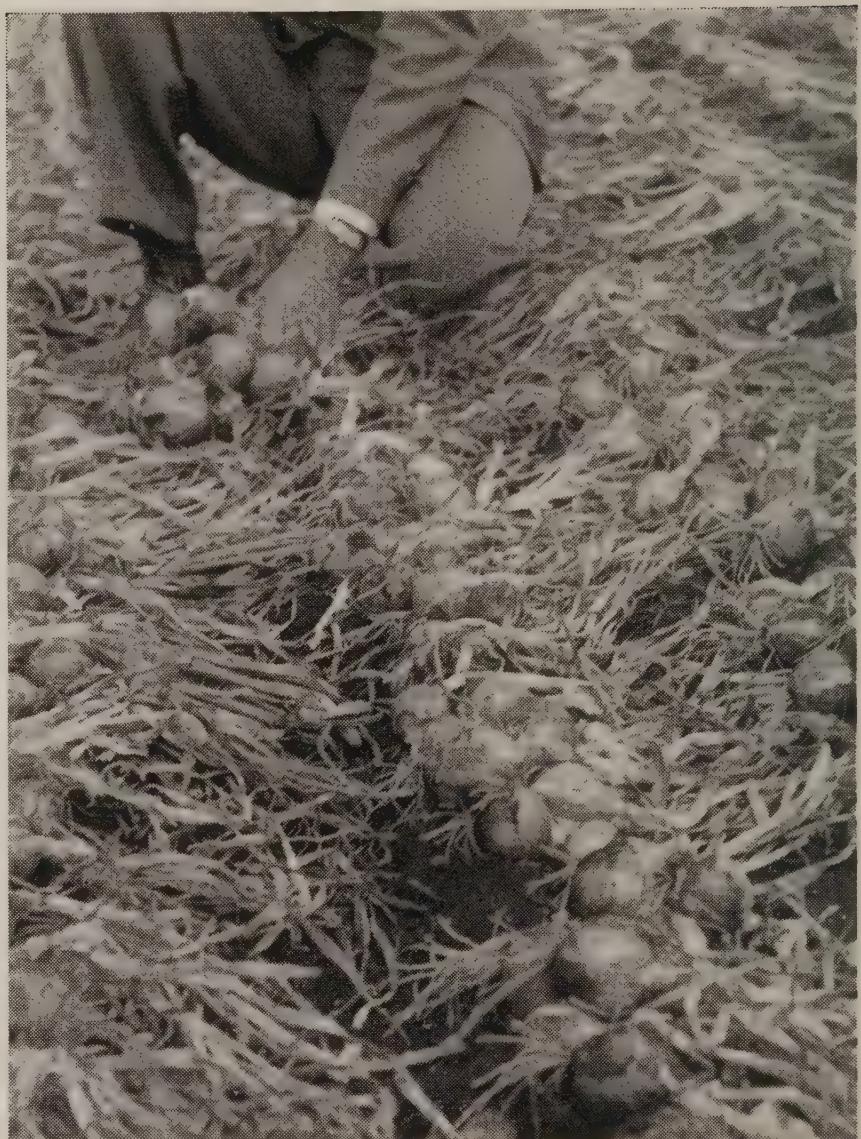
The seed we offer is grown from carefully selected bulbs of the original strain. Very solid, globe shaped, good color and fine keeping qualities.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$5.05; 5 lbs. \$4.90 per lb.
50 lbs. or more \$4.75 per lb.

Onion Seed Production

Picture to the right shows critical hand selection of the best bulbs for use in producing our Rochester Bronze Globe Onion seed.

The scene below, Rochester Bronze Onion in blossom, illustrates uniformity and productive vigor of this excellent variety.



ONION—(Continued)



UTAH SWEET SPANISH ONION

●SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE

An abundant yielder, producing handsome uniformly globe shaped bulbs of large size. The flesh is firm, fine grained and of mild flavor. We have by years of careful selection and breeding produced a strain which has no equal in uniformity and beauty of shape and color.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$6.30; 5 lbs. \$6.15 per lb.
50 lbs. or more \$6.00 per lb.

●UTAH SWEET SPANISH

This finely bred strain is steadily increasing in popularity on account of its large size, attractive yellowish brown covering and excellent flavor. Bulbs are globe shaped and when grown under favorable conditions often weigh two pounds. They possess a delicious mild flavor and keep very well.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.85; lb. \$5.55; 5 lbs. \$5.40 per lb.
50 lbs. or more \$5.25 per lb.

White Portugal or American Silverskin

An early white flat onion of good size and mild flavor. Excellent for family use or market and a good keeper. Matures about 10 days earlier than Southport White Globe. Because of its fine flavor, is a favorite for use when young as a salad or bunching onion and for pickles.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.10; lb. \$6.80; 5 lbs. \$6.65 per lb.
50 lbs. or more \$6.50 per lb.

**10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER—
VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY**



HOLLOW CROWN THICK SHOULDER PARSNIP

PARSLEY

A packet will sow 50 feet of row, an ounce 150 feet.

In addition to its value for flavoring and garnishing, parsley is now considered a real food. The leaves may be used green, or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles.

CULTURE. It requires rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills one foot apart, and when the plants are well up thin to 2 inches in the row. When the plants are about three inches high cut off all the leaves; the plant will start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled, and if these turn dull or brown they can be cut in the same way; every cutting will result in improvement. The moss curled variety makes beautiful border plants.

Hamburg or Turnip Rooted

The root is the edible portion of this variety and resembles a small parsnip both in color and shape. Flesh white, a little dry and in flavor is similar to celeriac. The foliage is practically the same as that of Plain Parsley. The roots can be dug late in the fall and stored in sand for winter use. Extensively used for flavoring soups and stews. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

● Moss Curled or Extra Triple Curled

A vigorous, compact growing variety with finely cut, deep green leaves so tightly curled that it looks like moss. Unusually decorative for table use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

PARSNIP

A packet will sow about 25 feet of row, an ounce 150 feet, 3 to 4 lbs. for an acre.

The value of the parsnip as a culinary vegetable is well known, but is not generally appreciated at its full value for stock feeding. On favorable soil it yields an immense crop of roots, which are more nutritious than carrots or turnips, and particularly valuable for dairy stock.

CULTURE. They do best in a deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow, and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill-shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible, in drills 2 feet to 2½ feet apart; cover one-half inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation and when well up, thin the plants to about 4 inches apart in the rows.

For best results, obtain fresh seed each season.

HOLLOW CROWN—THICK SHOULDER (See Photo Page 37)

We have an exceptionally fine strain of this popular variety. Roots, 12 to 15 inches long, 3 inches thick at shoulder, tapered, smooth white skin. Its sweetness and tenderness are increased by moderate freezing.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. or more \$1.25 per lb.

●SMOOTH WHITE

Roots smooth, attractive light color and evenly tapered. Slightly longer and not as broad a shoulder as Hollow Crown. Does not discolor as quickly out of ground as most other varieties.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. or more \$1.25 per lb.

PEAS

A packet will sow about 20 feet of row, a pound 100 feet, two to four bushels per acre.

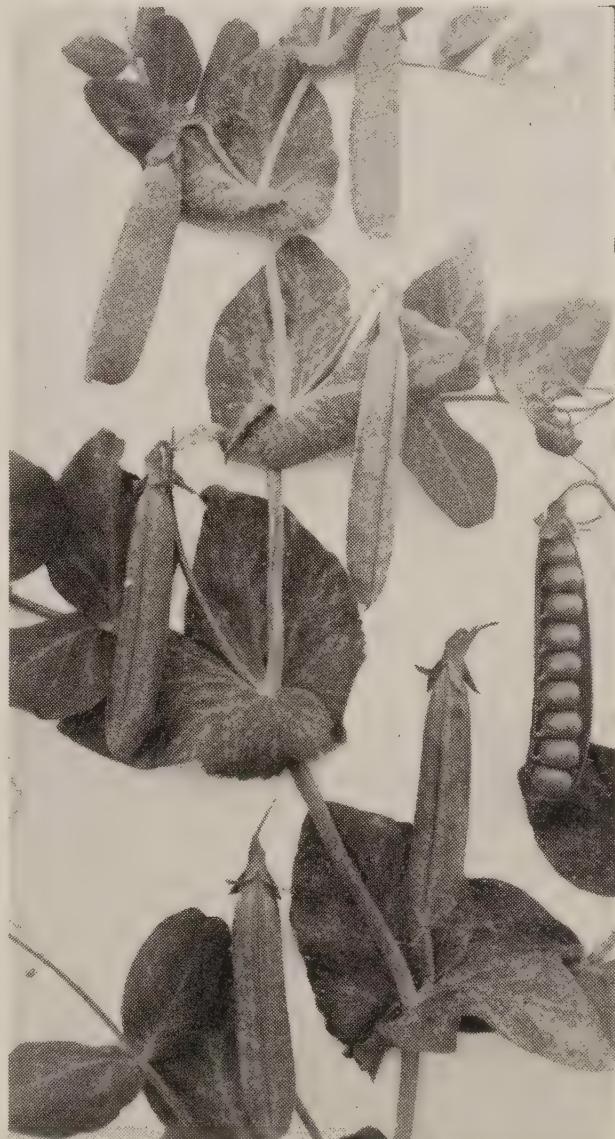
For best results peas require moderate temperature, plenty of moisture and long daylight hours. They are not injured by light frosts and should be sown as early as the condition of the soil will permit. The seed should be planted at a depth of 1½ to 2 inches in rows 21 to 28 inches apart for dwarf varieties and 28 to 42 inches apart for the taller sorts. All varieties growing more than 1½ feet high will do better if staked or otherwise supported when 4 to 6 inches tall. It is best to sow early, medium and late kinds at the same time in order to obtain a succession. A succession can also be obtained by making successive plantings of a desirable variety but this cannot be extended over as long a period with good results. *The crop should always be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing.*

First Early Varieties

●FREEZONIAN—NEW 62 Days

Early quick freeze variety. Wrinkled seed. Developed especially for freezing, this splendid **Wilt Resistant** variety was an All America Bronze Medal winner for 1948. It has 30-inch, dark, medium heavy vines producing 3 to 3½-inch blunt ended dark green pods bearing 6 to 8 excellent tender peas. The skin does not peel or loosen in freezing.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 55c;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. (28 lbs.) \$9.50; bu.
 (56 lbs.) \$18.00



FREEZONIAN PEAS

PEAS—(Continued)—First Early Varieties**GIANT PODDED HAMPER****64 Days**

Large podded, dwarf variety, maturing a few days after Laxton's Progress. Pods 4½ to 5 inches long, broad pointed, dark green, containing 8 to 9 large peas of excellent flavor.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 55c; ½ bu. (28 lbs.) \$9.50; bu. (56 lbs.) \$18.00

Improved—Gradus**58 to 62 Days**

One of the earliest of the large podded varieties, very sweet and tender. Vines 3 to 3½ feet tall, pods 4 inches long containing 6 to 8 large green peas. Seeds are large and wrinkled.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 55c; ½ bu. (28 lbs.) \$9.50; bu. (56 lbs.) \$18.00

LAXTON'S PROGRESS**60 Days**

The largest podded of any of the early dwarf varieties. Especially uniform in size, growth and maturity. The large dark green pods are borne in abundance and well filled with extra large tender peas of superior quality. Seeds creamy yellow, large, wrinkled.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 55c; ½ bu. (28 lbs.) \$9.50; bu. (56 lbs.) \$18.00

Little Marvel**64 Days**

We consider this the finest dwarf variety for the home garden. Vines are dark green, 18 to 20 inches tall and are laden with pods 3 inches long, blunt ended and packed full with peas of medium size, dark green in color and very tender and sweet. Seeds are squarish, wrinkled, green.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 55c; ½ bu. (28 lbs.) \$9.50; bu. (56 lbs.) \$18.00

MAMMOTH PODDED EXTRA EARLY**58 Days**

Vines 3 feet. The peas are only partly wrinkled and can be sown early without danger of rotting. Peas nearly as large as Thos. Laxton and mature a few days earlier. One of the most profitable varieties to grow for the early market trade.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 55c; ½ bu. (28 lbs.) \$9.50; bu. (56 lbs.) \$18.00

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR 59 Days

■ An excellent early dwarf variety. Vines 12 to 14 inches high, dark green and very productive. Pods 3 inches long, ½ inch wide, plump, straight and blunt ended. Seeds green, medium size, wrinkled.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 55c;
½ bu. (28 lbs.) \$9.50;
1 bu. (56 lbs.) \$18.00

●THOMAS LAXTON 60 Days

■ The choice of the first early varieties. Vine 3 to 3½ feet high, similar to that of Gradus but darker in color, hardier and more productive. Pods 4 to 4¼ inches long, blunt ended and well filled with large tender peas which retain their sweetness and pleasing flavor until they begin to harden. Seeds large, wrinkled, creamy yellow green.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 50c;
½ bu. (28 lbs.) \$8.50;
bu. (56 lbs.) \$16.00

**WORLD'S RECORD PEAS**

PEAS—(Continued)—First Early Varieties**WORLD'S RECORD****55 Days**

This wrinkled pea is one of the earliest large podded sorts and is really an improved, earlier type of Gradus. Vines grow 24 to 30 inches tall, with a profusion of broad, pointed dark pods, 3½ to 4 inches long, filled with large peas. Just a few days later than Mammoth Podded Extra Early and earlier than Laxton's Progress.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 60c; ½ bu. (28 lbs.) \$10.00; bu. (56 lbs.) \$19.00

PEAS—(Continued)—Second Early Varieties**ALDERMAN****75 Days**

Vines 4½ to 5 feet high, dark green, vigorous and very productive. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long containing 7 to 9 peas of the largest size and finest quality. Seeds pear shaped, wrinkled, green.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 55c; ½ bu. (28 lbs.) \$9.50; bu. (56 lbs.) \$18.00

•DWARF ALDERMAN**72 Days**

Vines dwarf, 2 feet, vigorous, very productive with large well filled dark green pods usually 8 or 9 large peas. Delicious and tender. This new variety is sure to become the favorite with growers who object to the tall vines of the regular Alderman strain.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 50c; ½ bu. (28 lbs.) \$8.50; bu. (56 lbs.) \$16.00

GILBO**69 Days**

A new variety and one of the largest podded semi-dwarf peas. Will please home and market gardener. Vines 24 to 28 inches, dark and heavy with an abundance of pods, 4½ to 5 inches long, dark and pointed. This wrinkled pea has a thin skin, is not as hardy as other varieties and should not be planted until ground is reasonably warm. 69 days.

until ground is reasonably warm.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 60c; ½ bu. (28 lbs.) \$10.00; bu. (56 lbs.) \$19.00

MAMMOTH LUSCIOUS SUGAR**73 Days**

One of the best known varieties. Vines 4 to 5 feet tall producing an abundance of pods 4 to 4½ inches long often curved or twisted; when young, stringless, very tender and finely flavored. Seeds round, smooth, creamy white and yellow. Pkt. 15c; lb. 55c; ½ bu. (28 lbs.) \$9.50; bu. (56 lbs.) \$18.00

Prince Edward**76 Days**

The largest podded pea ever produced. As the name implies, this pea is of English origin. At the leading agricultural shows it has always taken first prize. There is a constantly increasing demand for large podded peas on account of the saving of time in picking. The Prince Edward produces pods 7 inches long and upwards, containing 8 to 13 dark green peas of finest quality and flavor. Vines are exceedingly thrifty and free from blight or mildew, 5 to 6 feet high and enormously productive. Seeds wrinkled green.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 55c; ½ bu. (28 lbs.) \$9.50; bu. (56 lbs.) \$18.00

TELEPHONE—DARK PODDED**73 Days**

Vines 4 to 4½ feet tall, dark green leaves, vigorous and very productive. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, dark green in color, containing 8 to 10 very large peas of light green color and unexcelled quality. Seeds pear shaped, wrinkled, green. Pkt. 15c; lb. 55c; ½ bu. (28 lbs.) \$9.50; bu. (56 lbs.) \$18.00

PEAS—(Continued)—Second Early Varieties**●VICTORY FREEZER—NEW**

66 Days

All America Bronze Medal Winner. Wrinkled seed. A really excellent deep freeze variety that can be cropped at practically one picking. It is **Wilt Resistant** with 6 to 8 closely placed peas in blunt double 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pods. Vines are about 29 inches, medium heavy and have foliage of about the richest dark green color we have seen in peas.

Pkt. 15c; lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. (28 lbs.) \$9.50; bu. (56 lbs.) \$18.00

PEPPER

A packet of seed will produce 75 plants, an ounce 1000 plants.

●CALIFORNIA WONDER (Sweet)

An early and most productive strain. Plants shorter and stockier than most strains of California Wonder. Fruits blocky, smooth, 4 to 5 inches long, often 4 inches across, with flesh $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick.

Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75



CALIFORNIA WONDER PEPPER

Early Giant (Sweet)

A desirable variety for the home garden and especially adapted for Northern localities because of its early maturity. The fruits are larger than other early varieties, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Plants are vigorous, from 18 inches to 2 feet tall and produce from 6 to 10 fruits on each plant. Flesh moderately thick, dark green when young and bright red at maturity.

Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75

●HUNGARIAN YELLOW WAX PEPPER (Hot) (See Photo Page 42)

A very early pepper used for Market Garden or home use. Plants small but very productive. Fruits 6-7 inches long, thick, tapered, and smooth. Fruits are light yellow, becoming bright red when mature. Flesh thick and pungent.

Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00

PEPPER—(Continued)

Long Red Cayenne (Hot)

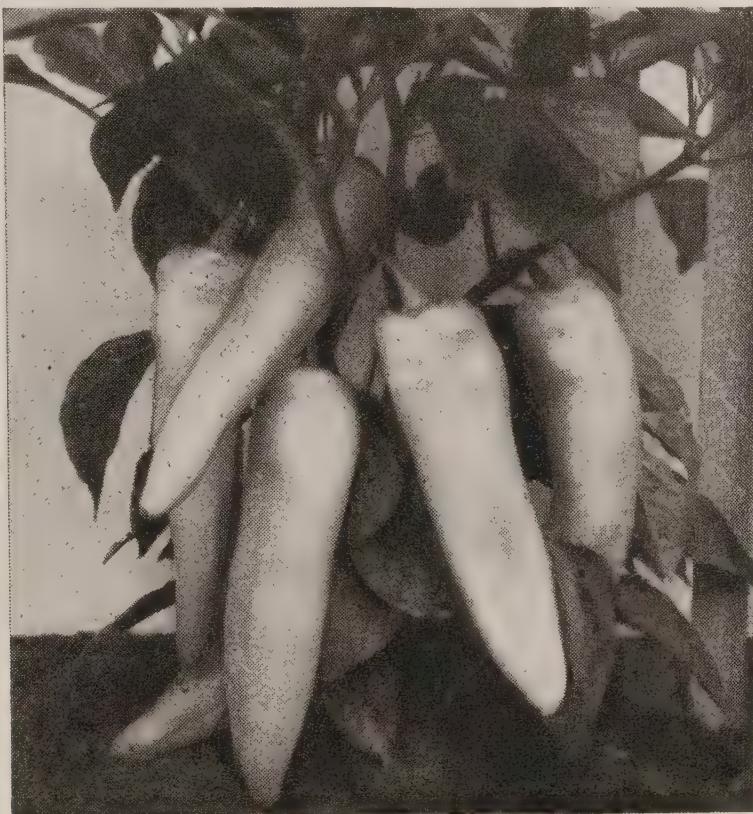
A medium early variety especially adapted for drying. Fruits are 4 inches long and 1 inch thick, twisted and pointed. Deep green when young and bright red when ripe. Flesh strong and pungent.

Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50

Pimiento (Sweet)

An excellent variety for stuffing and for canning. The fruits are of medium size, cone-shaped and exceptionally smooth and glossy. Deep green when young, deep red when ripe.

Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75



HUNGARIAN YELLOW WAX PEPPER

PUMPKIN

A packet will plant 10 hills; an ounce 30 hills; 4 pounds per acre.

CULTURE. Sow late in May in this latitude, in hills spaced 6 to 8 feet apart each way. Allow 5 to 6 seeds per hill and cover with not more than one inch of soil. When plants are large enough to handle, discard all but 2 plants in each hill.

● **Big Tom or Connecticut Field (See Photo Page 44)**

30 TONS PER ACRE were produced on the field from which this photograph was taken. The size and shape of the pumpkins are well shown in the foreground. The stem and flesh are a deep rich orange color, of excellent flavor for pies, cooking soft and tender. For table use and stock feeding, no more profitable or better variety can be grown.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. or more \$1.35 per lb.

● **PIE or SMALL SUGAR**

A handsome, small, reddish-orange pumpkin, ribbed and slightly flattened. Flesh, thick, deep yellow, fine grained and very sweet. Size 8 to 10 inches. One of the best varieties to grow for roadside trade. Matures 75 days.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75; 5 lbs. or more \$1.60 per lb.



CHERRY BELLE RADISH—grown by Henry Miller, Rochester, N. Y.
Note good stand and uniformity

RADISH

A packet will sow 20 feet of row, an ounce 100 feet, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre

CULTURE. In growing radishes the soil should be finely prepared and quite rich. Plant the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and when up about an inch, thin to 1 or 2 inches apart. A moderate temperature and constant moisture are necessary for best results. Dusting the ground with lime or gypsum before the seed comes up will help keep away the flies and prevent injury by maggots.

●CAVALIER★

A very fine outdoor and forcing, short top scarlet globe radish. Remains in good eating condition for a long period of time. True olive shape with thin tap root. Especially good and uniform on muck soils.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35; 5 lbs. or more \$1.25 per lb.

●CHERRY BELLE—(New) All-American Selection.★ Outstanding as a round radish and will stand a considerable length of time without becoming pithy. Beautiful scarlet color, short top and because of its roundness, it is desirable for greenhouse use. Seed uniform.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35; 5 lbs. or more \$1.25 per lb.

●EARLY SCARLET GLOBE NO. 1★

A very special strain of short top Scarlet Globe. A brilliant scarlet which makes it most attractive. True olive shape, very uniform, crisp and mild. Recommended either for forcing or for muck growing.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35; 5 lbs. or more \$1.25 per lb.



BIG TOM PUMPKIN—Grown by A. H. Weiland, Ridge Road, Greece, N. Y.
Yielded at the rate of 30 tons per acre.



EARLY SCARLET GLOBE SHORT TOP

RADISH—(Continued)**•EARLY SCARLET GLOBE★—FORCING STRAIN—SHORT TOP**

Its bright scarlet color, handsome shape, small tap root and ideal size, combine to make this one of the most desirable as well as the most popular of the early table radishes. Until they are nearly an inch in diameter, the flesh is mild and crisp. They reach this size in 25 to 30 days and are at their best when not quite full grown. Our new short top strain is suitable for both indoor and outdoor culture.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35; 5 lbs. or more \$1.25 per lb.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE, Medium Top

This strain is almost identical to our Early Scarlet Globe, except that the roots are a trifle more olive in shape and the tops are a little longer. Preferred by many for outdoor culture on account of the larger tops.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35; 5 lbs. or more \$1.25 per lb.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, White Tipped

One of the most popular of the early turnip-shaped varieties for the home garden. The upper part of the root is rich crimson red and the lower part snow white, making an attractive combination. The roots grow $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter without becoming pithy.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35; 5 lbs. or more \$1.25 per lb.

ICICLE—Excellent Greenhouse or Outdoor Strain

A handsome white radish with roots 6 inches long, growing one-third out of the ground. Undoubtedly the most crisp, tender and mild of all table radishes.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35; 5 lbs. or more \$1.25 per lb.

25 lbs. \$1.15 per lb.; 100 lbs. or more \$1.00 per lb.

SALSIFY or Vegetable Oyster

A packet will sow 20 feet of row, an ounce 75 feet, 7 to 8 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE—Prefer a light, rich, deep soil. Uneven and ill shaped roots are caused by coarse or fresh manure and should be avoided. Sow early and deep as you would for parsnip. Roots are hardy and may remain out all winter but deteriorate rapidly if not dug early in spring. Store well in pit or cellar for winter use.

Mammoth Sandwich Island

This is in every way superior to the Large White, being larger, stronger and less liable to branch. Invaluable to market gardeners. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$5.50

I will need some seed again and was very satisfied with your seed.

Harry Sterner, Lapeer Co., Mich.



ICICLE RADISH

SPINACH

A packet will sow 25 feet of row, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 200 feet, 10 to 14 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE. Spinach requires rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills about 16 inches apart and thin to 3 inches apart in the rows when the leaves are an inch wide. In the North, the seed can be planted as soon as the ground can be prepared. In the South, spinach will winter over with little or no protection but in the North when planted in the fall for spring use, the plants should be protected with a light covering of leaves or straw.



LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE SPINACH—DARK GREEN

•**LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE (Dark Green)**

42 Days

A strain of Norfolk or Bloomsdale Savoy that has rapidly become the most popular Spinach grown. The leaves are very large, thick and heavy, deep green in color, very much crumpled and of the best quality. On account of the large size of the leaves it will practically double the yield of the older kinds.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c; 5 lbs. 50c per lb.; 100 lbs. 45c per lb.

•**OLD DOMINION, Long Standing Blight Resistant**

40 Days

This new Spinach is a cross between Blight Resistant Savoy and King of Denmark. It combines the large dark green crumpled leaf of the Savoy with the long standing ability of King of Denmark. Valuable for fall planting and sections where blight is prevalent. Also a good shipper as it stands well when cut.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c; 5 lbs. 50c per lb.; 100 lbs. 45c per lb.

•**VIKING (See Photo Page 47)**

45 Days

The best of the smooth leaved varieties, excellent for spring sowing, grows rapidly and stands longer without bolting. Closely resembles Giant Thick leaf but leaves are darker and more blistered.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c; 5 lbs. 50c per lb.; 100 lbs. 45c per lb.

SPINACH—(Continued)

VIKING

VIRGINIA BLIGHT RESISTANT**40 Days**

A Savoy-leaved type, developed at the Virginia Experiment Station for blight resistance. Upstanding, vigorous plants but seeds rather early. Especially recommended for fall planting and blight infested soil. Resistant also to mosaic.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c; 5 lbs. 50c per lb.; 100 lbs. 45c per lb.

SQUASH

The squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable of all our garden vegetables. Few farmers appreciate the value of winter squash as food for stock. We think an acre of squash, costing no more to cultivate, and much less to secure, will give as much food available for feeding stock as an acre of corn, and we strongly urge our readers to try a "patch" for this purpose.

CULTURE. The plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but squash is less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted 4 to 6 feet apart each way, and the winter sorts 8 to 10. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. In gathering the winter sorts, care should be taken not to bruise or break the stem from the squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Unlike the Winter Squashes, these are suitable for use only when young and are practically worthless for cooking after the shell begins to harden.

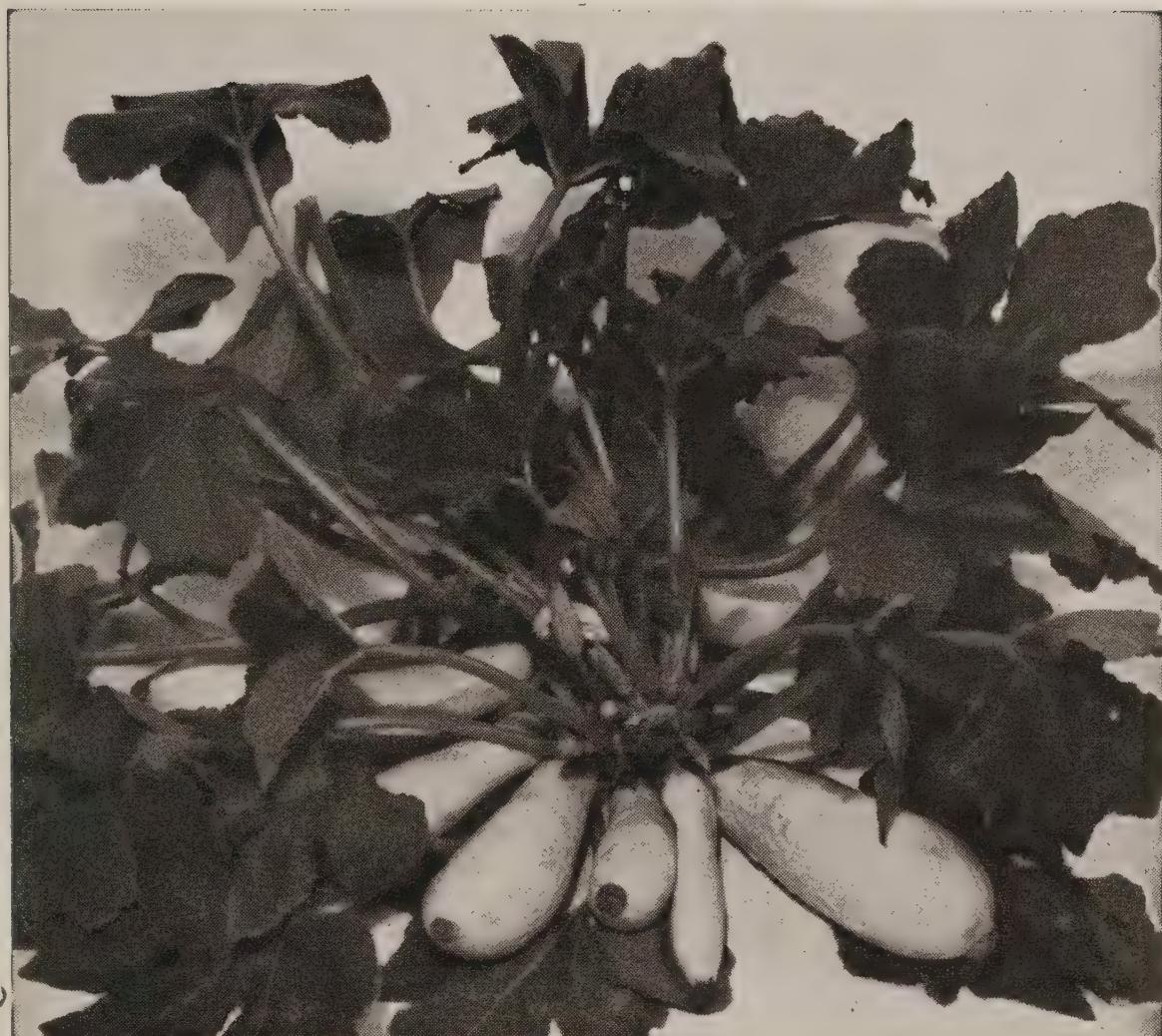
A packet will plant 10 hills, an ounce 40 hills, 3 to 5 lbs. per acre.

•EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK (See Photo Page 48)

A new strain, a week or 10 days earlier than other straightnecks. Plants are true bush, medium size, very productive. Fruits rather small, only slightly warted, 4 to 6 inches long by 1 to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches at market size—9 to 12 inches long at maturity. Quality excellent.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25; 5 lbs. or more \$2.00 per lb.

SQUASH — (Continued) Summer Varieties



EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK SQUASH

GIANT STRAIGHTNECK

This popular new variety is similar in all respects to the Mammoth or Giant Summer Crookneck from which it was selected except that it has a straight instead of a curved neck. It has the warty, creamy-gold skin, the large size, the fine quality and the earliness of the parent variety. The plants are bushy in type, vigorous and productive.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25; 5 lbs. or more \$2.00 per lb.

Italian Vegetable Marrow (Cocozella di Napoli)

Vines of bush habit, producing large, much elongated fruits, dark green at first but as they mature becoming marbled with yellow and lighter green in stripes. Fruits in best condition for the table when six to eight inches long, but can be used when much larger. The young and tender fruits when sliced and fried in oil constitute a vegetable delicacy very popular, especially in Naples. If fruits are picked when small, may be cooked in bunches like Asparagus and plants will blossom and produce for a considerable time if fruits are picked often.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25; 5 lbs. or more \$2.00 per lb.

Mammoth Summer Crookneck

A home, market garden and shipping squash. Fruits 18 to 24 inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches through; skin rich orange-yellow, warted.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25; 5 lbs. or more \$2.00 per lb.

SQUASH—(Continued) Summer Varieties

Mammoth White Bush Scallop

Also called Patty Pan or Cymbling. The fruits are large and a beautiful clear waxy white; flesh milk white, firm, smooth and richly flavored. The handsomest of the scalloped squashes and the most popular of all white summer squashes for home garden use.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25; 5 lbs. or more \$2.00 per lb.

YANKEE HYBRID

A true first generation hybrid made by controlled crossing of inbreds of Connecticut Straightneck and Early Prolific. It is earlier, more productive and more uniform than either parent. Fruits medium yellow, straight and very slightly warted. Vine is bush type. 5 days earlier than Early Prolific and at least 10 days earlier than Giant Straightneck.

Pkt. 20c; oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.90; lb. \$6.25; 5 lbs. or more \$6.00 per lb.

SQUASH—Winter Varieties

A packet will plant 6 to 8 hills, an ounce 25 hills, 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

BLUE HUBBARD—New England Strain

Fruit large, blue-gray, long and pointed at both ends. A fine winter keeper and the popular type of Blue Hubbard for Boston market. Flesh thick, deep yellow, fine flavor and texture.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. or more \$2.75 per lb.

●BLUE HUBBARD

An extra large type of Hubbard squash but having a light blue skin. Flesh is deep yellow, very thick, of excellent flavor and cooks drier than the green Hubbard.

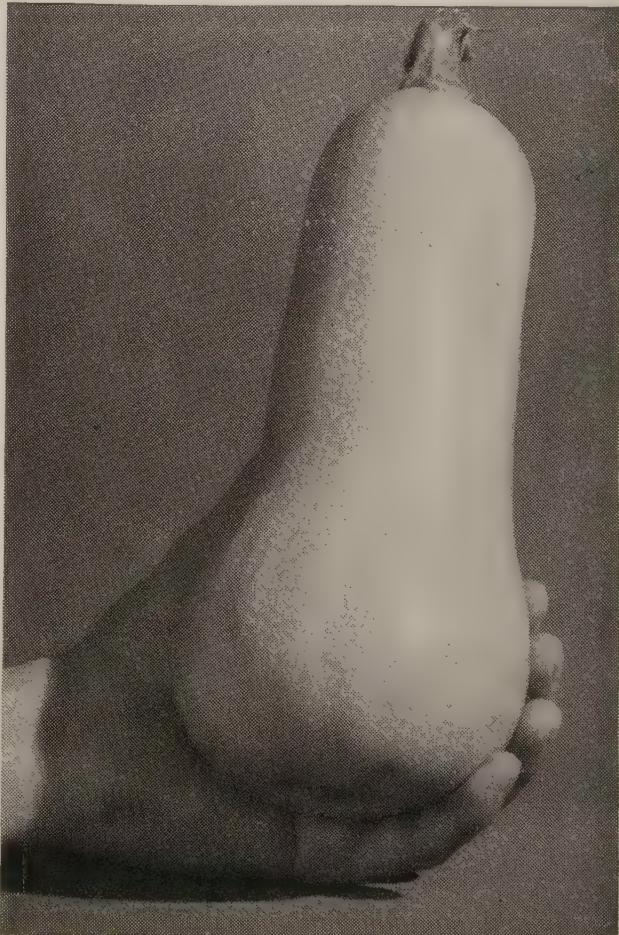
Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs.
 or more \$2.75 per lb.

●BUTTERNUT

A new fine quality, early winter squash. Fruits yellowish-brown, bottle shaped, 10 to 12 inches long, 4 to 5 inches at largest diameter. The flesh is yellow, dry, sweet and of excellent flavor. Very small seed cavity. A prolific bearer and a good keeper.

Our special strain of this Squash is being constantly re-selected and becomes more popular each year with the Commercial Grower and Home Gardener. Superior eating and storage qualities are giving Commercial Growers increased markets and sales.

Don't overlook this for 1950.
 Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35;
 lb. \$4.75; 5 lbs. or more \$4.50
 per lb.



BUTTERNUT SQUASH

SQUASH — (Continued) Winter Varieties

BUTTERCUP

A small winter squash of fine quality, weighing 4 to 5 lbs. Dark green in color with gray markings, flattened with turbaned blossom end. Flesh is thick, dry, sweet and of very smooth texture. A very small seed cavity which can be removed very readily with the blossom end. This new addition to the squash family will please the most critical.



BUTTERCUP SQUASH

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. or more \$2.75 per lb.

DELICIOUS (Green)

An early winter squash of excellent quality maturing in 103 days and is by some preferred to the Hubbard. Fruit heart shaped of medium size, skin dark green, moderately hard but thin. Flesh thick, fine grained and bright yellow. Even when immature this squash is of very fine flavor.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. or more \$2.75 per lb.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS

Resembles the green Delicious in shape, size and season but the outside skin is of deep orange color. It is a good yielder and of very fine flavor. Valuable for canners because of its color and high starch content.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. or more \$2.75 per lb.

GOLDEN HUBBARD

A true Hubbard squash except in color which is bright red. Ripens in 100 days. Fruits are very uniform in size, weighing about 8 lbs. The shell is warty, hard and strong, making it an excellent winter keeper. Flesh thick, fine grained, deep orange in color and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.75; 5 lbs. or more \$2.50 per lb.

HUBBARD IMPROVED

Surpassed in quality only by the Delicious, this is the most popular and widely grown of the winter squashes. The fruits weigh 12 to 14 lbs. ripen in 100 to 110 days, are round, warted and very dark green. Flesh thick, bright yellow, fine grained and richly flavored. An excellent winter keeper. Our stock is most carefully selected and will be found superior to that put out by most houses.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.75; 5 lbs. or more \$2.50 per lb.

SQUASH—(Continued) Winter Varieties

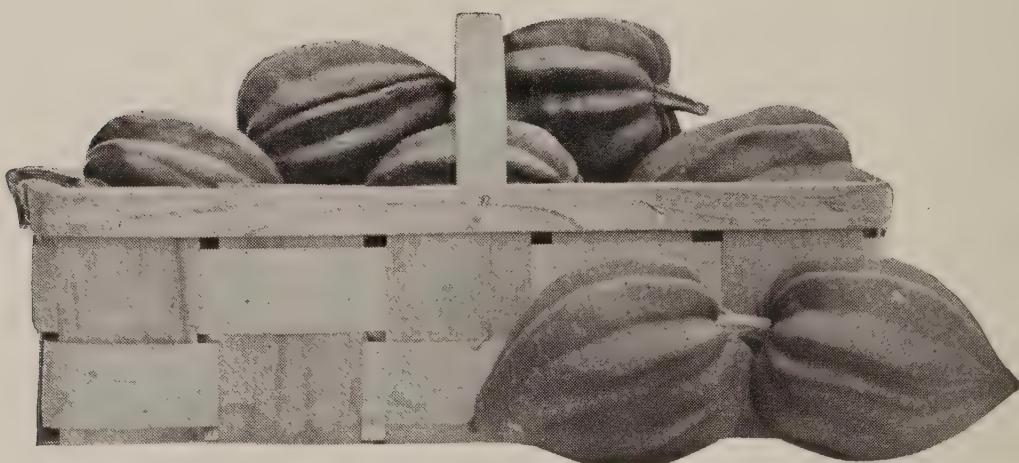


TABLE QUEEN SQUASH

MAMMOTH TABLE QUEEN

Similar in shape and color but much larger than the original TABLE QUEEN. Average 5 inches across and 6 to 7 inches long.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25; 5 lbs. or more \$2.00 per lb.

●TABLE QUEEN OR DES MOINES

This extremely prolific little squash because of its convenience for baking and serving in halves, has gained great popularity. Fruits weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. are dark green, pointed, acorn-shaped, deeply furrowed. Flesh light yellow, bakes dry and is of fine flavor and free from stringiness.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. or more \$1.75 per lb.

WARTED HUBBARD (Special)

Developed for particular trade demanding a better Warted Hubbard. Slightly larger than Improved Hubbard, thickly covered with warts. Hard, bronze green skin. Excellent quality deep yellow flesh.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.25; 5 lbs. or more \$3.00 per lb.

TOMATO

A packet will produce about 150 plants, an ounce 2000 plants.

All our tomato seed is grown from stocks raised strictly for seed purposes and from seed stock. carefully selected. We challenge comparison of our stocks with any offered.

CULTURE. Tomatoes do best on a light, warm, not over rich soil, and success depends upon securing a rapid vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hot beds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out of doors, which is when danger from frost is past. When the plants have four leaves transplant into shallow boxes or cold frames, setting them 4 to 5 inches apart. Give plenty of air, and endeavor to secure a vigorous, but steady and healthy growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky. Even a slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productiveness. Set out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over, but before doing so, harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard, and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully, and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. The fruit is improved in quality if the vines are tied to a trellis or to stakes

Earliana

64 Days

The earliest large smooth red tomato. Fruits medium to large size, flattened globe shape, deep scarlet red. In solidity and fine quality it is equal to the best medium and late sorts. 64 days.

Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25

TOMATO—(Continued)**EARLY DETROIT****78 Days**

Fruits rich purplish pink, large, smooth, globe shaped, uniform in size, firm and of excellent quality. Valuable for shipping.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00

John Baer**71 Days**

An extra early scarlet fruited variety of superior merit, similar in every respect to Bonny Best but slightly earlier. Fruits bright deep scarlet, medium large, smooth and firm. 71 days.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00

•LONGRED (New Main Cropper)**73 to 75 Days**

NOT A LONG TOMATO but a new variety of exceptional merit. Deep Globe fruit ripening from medium early till frost. Fine for market, canning and home use.

Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50

**RUTGERS TOMATO****RUTGERS****75 Days**

Fruits smooth, bright scarlet, globe-shaped, firm with small seed cavity. Ripens from the center so that fruits are colored throughout when ready to pick. We consider this the best second early maturing variety for canning and tomato juice.

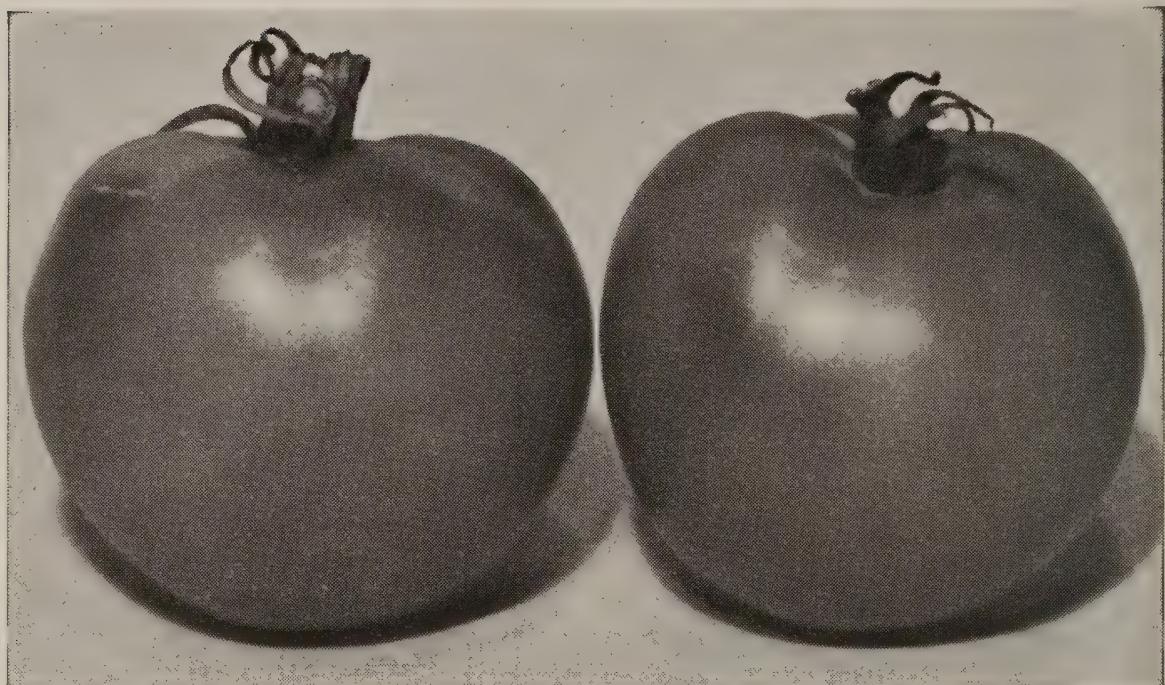
Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00

•SPECIAL MARGLOBE, Wilt Resistant**75 Days**

A special stock of this well known variety for the most critical trade. More uniform than the regular strain of Marglobe and specially bred for quality, uniformity and *disease resistance*. Fruits are extra solid, deep scarlet and our carefully selected stock is used largely in commercial packing plants for wrapping when green. Has given far greater tonnage per acre than ordinary strains.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00

TOMATO—(Continued)



STOKESDALE TOMATO

STOKESDALE

70 to 75 Days

Medium early, fruits bright scarlet throughout, medium size, deep globe, smooth, solid flesh, very free from cracking. Vines are strong and prolific. Ripens about in season with Bonny Best. 70 to 75 days. An excellent variety for growing on trellises and stakes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00

● VALIANT (New)

63 Days

A new, extra early, large, smooth tomato that is fast replacing the Earliana types in many sections. Fruits large size, round and smooth, color brilliant scarlet, flesh firm and thick. Valiant has a sparse, open vine, but with proper feeding on heavier soils will develop almost normal coverage. Not recommended as a cannery type. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00



VALIANT TOMATO

TURNIP

A packet will sow 25 feet of row, an ounce 150 feet, 2 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE. For summer use, sow early in the spring in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart. Plant seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and press the soil down firmly and smoothly. When the plants appear, apply tobacco dust liberally to prevent injury by flea beetles and root maggots. When the plants are an inch tall, thinning should be started and carried on as recommended for beets. For fall and winter use the seed may be planted as late as August.

Early Purple Top Strap Leaved

A popular home and market garden variety. Tops small and erect. Roots flat as large as 5 inches in diameter and half as thick, purplish red above and white below. Flesh clear white, fine grained, tender and mild. 45 days.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.60;
5 lbs. or more \$1.50 per lb.



GOLDEN BALL (Orange Jelly)

An early, attractive yellow turnip for home or market gardener. Tops small, cut leaved. Roots medium sized, round, smooth, orange-yellow. Flesh deep yellow, of fine texture and flavor. 60 days.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35;
5 lbs. or more \$1.25 per lb.

•PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—Market Growers' Strain

The standard Globe Turnip and by far the most popular with market gardeners. Tops medium large, compact, cut-leaved. Roots smooth, globular, 5 to 6 inches in diameter, bright purplish red above, white below. Flesh white, firm, fine grained and tender when young. 55 days.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.50;
5 lbs. or more \$1.40 per lb.
25 lbs. or more \$1.30 per lb.



PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE TURNIP—MARKET GROWERS STRAIN

RUTABAGA OR SWEDE

A packet will sow 25 feet of row, an ounce 150 feet,
1 1/2 pounds per acre.

Although closely related to the turnip, Rutabagas are different in many respects. They grow to a much larger size, the flesh is firmer, milder in flavor and better adapted for winter storage. They require a longer growing season and more moisture.

CULTURE. Seed may be sown from mid-June to mid-July in rows 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart. The culture is the same as for turnips except that the plants should be thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart in the rows. When the roots are full grown, they should be pulled, topped and stored in a cool cellar or pit for winter use. If kept cool and sufficiently moist to prevent withering they will remain in prime condition all winter.

●AMERICAN PURPLE TOP or IMPROVED LONG ISLAND

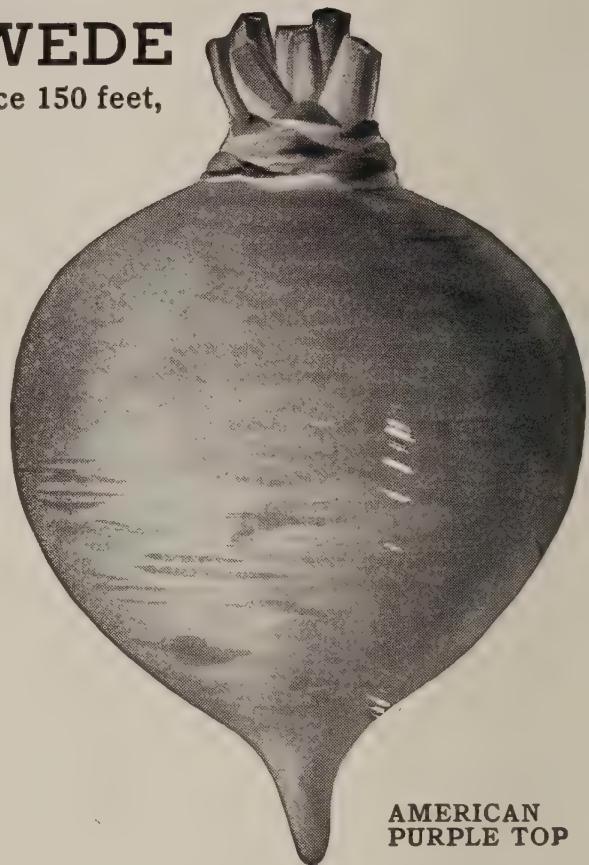
We consider this one of the best varieties both for table use and stock feeding. Roots grow to a large size, spherical, deep purplish-red above ground, light yellow below; small tap root, short neck. Flesh yellow, crisp, fine-grained, mild and sweet.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. or more \$1.35 per lb.

White Swede or Sweet Russian

This variety is an excellent keeper and very desirable both for the table and for stock. It grows to a very large size; flesh white, solid, of firm texture, sweet and rich.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. or more \$1.35 per lb.



AMERICAN
PURPLE TOP

HERBS

For the Kitchen Garden and the formal, fragrant, old-time Herb Garden.

ANISE—Seeds flavor candy, pastries; aids digestion. Leaves used for garnishing or salads. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 45c; oz. 85c

BASIL—Sweet-Leaves used for flavoring. Snuff, from the leaves is a headache remedy. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 45c; oz. 85c

CARAWAY—Grown chiefly for the aromatic seeds. Used in baking and sauces. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 45c; oz. 85c

DILL

Seeds are an ingredient used in preserving of pickles and other vegetables. Highly pungent flavor. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 15c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 65c; lb. \$1.50

FENNEL

Sweet-Seeds are generally used for flavoring confections and medicine. Of aromatic odor. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 45c; oz. 85c

HOREHOUND

Hardy, spreading perennial of strong aromatic odor. Leaves used for seasoning. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00

LAVENDER

Dried flowers impart a fragrance to linen. From the flowers, Lavender-Water is distilled. Very delicate odor. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 45c; oz. 85c

MARJORAM—Sweet. Leaves are employed for salads and seasoning. A Potpourri ingredient. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c

SAGE

Dried leaves are used for stuffings and sauces. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 45c; oz. 85c

SUMMER SAVORY—A seasoning for all dishes. Imparts a meat-like flavor to all dishes. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 45c; oz. 85c

LAWN GRASS

Making a Good Lawn

First have the ground spaded to a depth of six inches. Rake until the surface is pulverized and smooth, then roll to make sure there are no air pockets below the surface. In locations where the top soil has been removed, new soil should be applied or plenty of well rotted manure incorporated. Well fertilized soil will give that attractive dark green to the grass. A complete fertilizer—5-10-5 can be used with excellent results and we suggest using 3 to 4 lbs. for each 100 square feet of lawn. Fertilizer should be applied ahead of the surface raking.

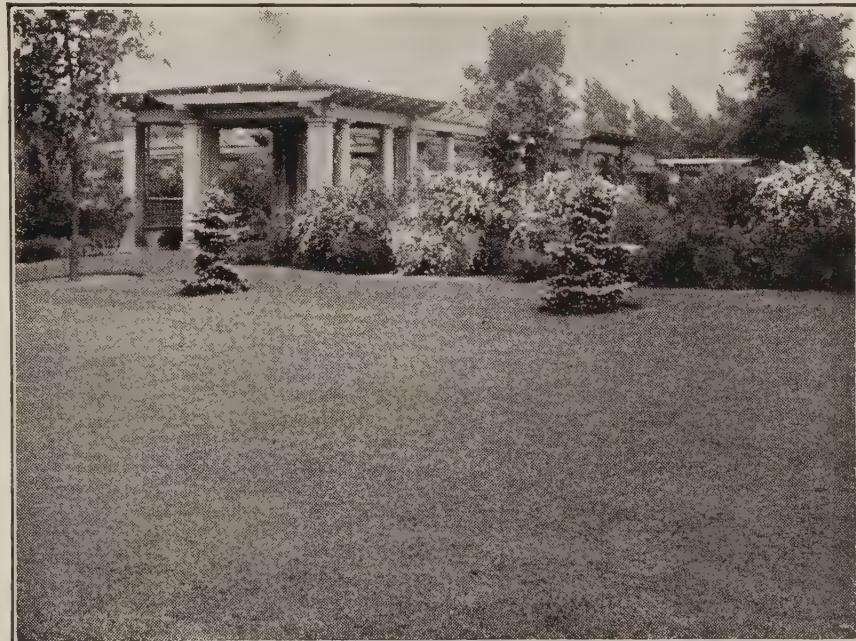
After ground has been rolled, scatter the seed as evenly as possible at the rate of one pound for each 250 square feet, then rake the surface very lightly without bunching the earth. The most important factor in a good lawn is the seed and only first quality seed should be used. Remember when you start a lawn you are making a permanent investment. Seeding is best done early in spring or in autumn just ahead of the fall rains.

Old lawns can be greatly improved by reseeding and raking, using about one pound of seed to 600 square feet.

VELVET LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

Our Velvet mixture consists of exactly the right proportion of Kentucky Blue Grass, RedTop, Wild White Clover. Nothing but the very best quality of solid recleaned seed is used in this mixture and it is as free from weeds as is possible.

lb. \$1.25;
10 lbs. or more
\$1.15 per lb.



SHADY LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

Our Shady Mixture contains seeds particularly adapted to quite dense shade, thoroughly blended to make a well balanced mixture.

lb. \$1.40; 10 lbs. or more \$1.30 per lb.

WILD WHITE CLOVER

It has smaller leaves than White Dutch Clover, less profuse and later in flowering, more vigorous creeping habit and a true perennial. This is the type of clover found in English lawns. A good start with Kent Wild Clover can be secured by a seeding of 1 lb. to 5000 square feet.

lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. or more \$2.40 per lb.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

The white clover in general use for lawns. It is larger growing, earlier and flowers much heavier than Wild White Clover. Not truly a perennial in its habit of growth usually lasting only 2 to 3 years.

lb. \$2.10; 5 lbs. or more \$2.00 per lb.

Useful Hints and Information for Market Gardeners

Cheap Seed

Really cheap seed is clean, pure, of good germination and the right variety. Clean seed saves labor fighting weeds. Pure seed gives uniformity in maturity and quality of crop. Good germination insures evenness of stand. The right variety means adaptation to soil and climate. Such seed may cost more money than seed that lacks one or more of these essentials. Real cheapness in seed consists in value received rather than price paid. Think this over.

For Slugs and Cut Worms

The following poison baits are recommended: Bran 25 pounds, white arsenate $\frac{3}{4}$ pound, water 3 gallons; or 20 pounds bran, 1 pound paris green, 2 quarts molasses and 3 gallons of water. Either mixture is sufficient for 3 acres.

CONTROL OF FLEA BEETLES

CABBAGE—Best results are secured with tobacco dust (best on small plants), rotenone dust, calcium or lead arsenate dust, talc or clay dust. Lime or copper dusts injure cabbage.

TOMATOES—Dust them with a 0.75 to 1.0 per cent rotenone dust. Do not use tobacco or lime dusts.

AMOUNT TO APPLY—Use a well distributed even coating just heavy enough to be evenly seen. This can be done with a good hand duster. Shaking from a sack is quite satisfactory.

Damping-Off

Such diseases as "Damping-Off" and rots of seedlings are caused by living germs. Too frequently such troubles are attributed to poor seed, poisoned soil or weather. These disease germs live normally in the soil and on seeds. They are spread about with dust, water, air currents and dead or decaying parts of diseased plants. When seeds are planted in soil containing them, they become parasites and attack the young roots, in many cases as soon as the seed sprouts. If the seedling is not killed before it emerges the parasite makes another attack just at the soil level and the seedlings topple over. To eliminate these diseases sterilize the soil. You can obtain full particulars together with the necessary material from the Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis. or Bayer Semesan Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.

New Cabbage Maggot Control

Geneva, N. Y. Experimental Station suggests calomel (mercurious chloride) as better than corrosive sublimate for killing the maggots that attack cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli and related crops. Only one application required which should be applied when seedlings are one week above ground. Use 4 to 5 ounces to 10 gallons of water.

To Control Celery Blight in Seed Bed

There are three celery blights known as early blight, late blight and bacterial blight. All of them injure or kill the leaves, and late blight also affects the stalks. When these blights once appear in the field, it is too late to control them. The first infections take place in the seedbed and the time to begin combating the diseases is before the infections appear.

Make the applications of spray or dust once a week after the plants are up until they are ready to set into the field. As a spray use a Bordeaux mixture 4-4-50 (copper sulfate 4 lbs., good hydrated lime 4 lbs., and water 50 gallons). The Bordeaux mixture is made by dissolving the copper sulfate (blue vitrol) in some water and then adding enough water to nearly fill the spray tank. The lime mixture is then added slowly to the dilute copper sulfate solution, which is stirred thoroughly during the mixing. If a high pressure sprayer is not available, a 20-80 copper lime dust can be applied with equally good results. When the Bordeaux mixture is

used, apply with a sprayer that will retain at least 200 pounds pressure and that has nozzles with small enough openings to give a fine spray mist. Dusting in the seed bed will not eliminate entirely the necessity of spraying or dusting in the field but it has increased the yield as much as 50 crates an acre.

Tarnished Plant Bug on Celery

Tarnished plant bugs which are numerous on weeds, plants and grasses, move into celery fields early in July. These bugs are mature at this time and start laying eggs. The mature bugs injure the celery plants by feeding on the outside stalk and leaves, commonly around the joints. This causes brown spots and patches on the stalks and discoloring and wilting of the leaves. The brown spots are commonly called the "sting" but are really where the insect has stuck in its bill or beak and sucked out some of the plant's juices. The injury caused by the mature bugs is probably not as serious as that caused by the young ones. The mature insect lays its eggs in the stalk, many of them in the hearts. When the young bugs hatch out they are right in the heart of the celery. As they do not grow wings until some time after they are hatched out, they stay in the heart of the celery and cause a great deal of damage. The only way to prevent this injury is to keep the mature plant bugs from laying their eggs in the celery. There is no practical way of killing the tarnished plant bugs. However, hydrated lime and sulphur have been used to keep them off the celery and has worked quite successfully. Use fine hydrated lime and 300 mesh dusting sulphur mixed in equal parts. Dust early in the morning or late in the evening when the celery is wet to obtain best results.

BORON DEFICIENCY

The effects of boron deficiency are brown heart in turnips, cracked stem in celery and "Bronzing" of cauliflower.

Ten pounds of borax per acre, applied in a spray solution will prevent celery stem crack. In the cauliflower sections of New York State, boron deficiency shown by the water soaked appearance and stain on cauliflower has been controlled by adding 5 to 15 lbs. of borax per acre to the fertilizer used. For brown heart in turnips and ruta baga apply 10 to 20 lbs. of borax per acre.

Cucumber and Melon Insects and Diseases

Cucumber insects and diseases soon render cucumber growing unprofitable unless growers are able to control them; which is not usually an easy task. Angular Leaf Spot and Cucumber Scab are two diseases which are fairly easily controlled by growing cucumbers or melons on new ground, treating the seed and spraying or dusting the plants with Bordeaux mixture. Wilt and Mosaic are two very serious diseases which are difficult to control. Mosaic lives over winter in milk weed, ground or husk cherry, catnip, and several other perennial weeds and is carried by the striped cucumber beetles from these weeds to the cucumbers and melons. Wilt lives over the winter in the digestive tract of the striped cucumber beetle and is carried by them to the cucumbers and melons. The beetles sometimes seriously injure the plants by feeding on them, but far more important than this is the fact that they carry and spread the two most serious diseases, Wilt and Mosaic.

For controlling these insects and diseases: Select a field which has not grown cucumbers for at least four or five years. Plant only seed treated with Semesan. Do not allow milk weed, ground or husk cherry, or catnip to grow near the cucumber or melon field. Thoroughly spray or dust the plants as follows:

Time	Spray	Dust
As soon as the plants are up and at intervals of 4 to 8 days.	3 lbs. Calcium Arsenate 8 lbs. Hydrated Lime 1 lb. Powdered Skim Milk 50 gallons of Water	15 lbs. Gypsum or Hydrated Lime 1 lb. Calcium Arsenate
As soon as the third or fourth true leaf appears and at intervals of 7 to 10 days	Bordeaux Mixture 4-4-50 Calcium Arsenate 3 pounds	20-25-55 Copper Sulphate, Calcium Arsenate, Hydrated Lime Mixture

As Bordeaux mixture or copper lime dust causes stunting of the young plants, care should be used to follow the above suggestions. Do not use the Bordeaux Mixture or Copper Lime dust until after the third or fourth true leaves appear.

Very few beetles will be killed by the above dusts or sprays but the materials are distasteful to the beetles and drive them away. To secure satisfactory results it is necessary to distribute the material thinly and uniformly over all parts of the plant. Heavy accumulation of the dust may cause leaf injury. The whole field should be treated on one day for the beetles are not killed but merely driven from the plants. If only a part of the field is dusted, they will congregate in the untreated area. An effective means of destroying large numbers of cucumber beetles is to provide a supply of squash seedlings in the cucumber field as "trap" plants. The squash seedlings are not treated and the beetles tend to congregate on them in large numbers. By the judicious application of a blow torch the beetles are then easily destroyed on the traps.

Nicotine Dust

On days when the temperature is high (80 degrees Fahrenheit or more) and the air is very quiet, heavy applications of a freshly made four per cent nicotine dust will kill many of the beetles. To make a four per cent nicotine dust, mix 1 quart of nicotine sulphate with 25 pounds of hydrated lime.

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLES

These pests produce a lace curtain effect on bean foliage. To control apply a one per cent rotenone dust to the under side of the leaves. Do not use calcium or lead arsenate, it burns the foliage.

GARDEN PEAS

Garden peas suffer severe damage from the ravages of rootrot fungi. Treat pea seed with red copper oxide or Spergon before planting. Such treatment will secure better stands and more vigorous plants.

YELLOW SPINACH

Yellow spinach may be due to either too much or too little acidity in the soil. Too much acidity can be corrected with lime. It needs a soil test to find out which is the trouble. But if there is too much lime or the soil is only slightly alkaline a top dressing of sulphate of ammonia will restore the acidity.

Lettuce Seed

Lettuce seed soaked in water 5 or 10 minutes, drained and stored wet for 5 days at 33 to 39 degrees, then dried and planted, showed an improvement in germination.

Spraying Lima Beans

Spraying with bordeaux mixture, made up of four parts copper sulfate, six parts hydrated lime and fifty gallons of water, just before the plants are in bloom will give effective control of mildew and bacterial spot on lima beans and may make the difference between success and a total loss of the crop in years of severe infection. After the young plants have begun to set pods, three to six additional applications should be made, depending upon the season. Never wait until disease is present before spraying. Best results are obtained by early spraying plus late applications.

Onion Thrips

Plant set onions as far away as possible from seed onions if you fear thrips for the sets will be a breeding place for the pests and they migrate to the seed onions as soon as they are up, thus destroying both crops. New York lost 20 per cent of its 8000 acres in onions one year.

Storing Potatoes

Heavier losses are suffered by high temperatures than from low; 34 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit are ideal, below 34 means freezing and above 40 degrees conditions are favorable for sprouting. If the air is too dry evaporation losses from potatoes will cause shrinkage and if too moist, moisture will collect on the walls and ceiling and on the tubers. Presence of drops of moisture on the ceiling or on the pile is a danger signal, for rot will begin unless ventilators are provided that may be opened on a relatively cold day. As potatoes are alive there is need of oxygen and it must be obtained from fresh air. Darkened areas on the tubers and a low vitality can be charged to lack of oxygen in the storage.

A Suggestion for Spinach, Tomatoes and Lettuce

An application of 50 pounds of copper sulfate per acre has given wonderfully increased yields of spinach, tomatoes and lettuce on certain soils.

Control of Squash Bugs

They may be controlled by hand picking or by spraying the young bugs with a mixture of 1 pint of nicotine sulphate and five to ten pounds of soap in fifty gallons of water. The bugs must be hit to be killed.

Squash Vine Borer

The squash vine borer is not easily controlled. In small plantings a knife run longitudinally through the stem will kill the borer; the stem should then be covered with soil to give it a chance to recover. In larger plantings spraying with nicotine sulphate may help. Use a mixture of one pint of nicotine sulphate in twenty gallons of water and thoroughly spray the stems of the plants. It is not necessary to cover more than four feet of the basal portion of the stem. Four applications at weekly intervals should be made, starting July 1st or earlier if the borers appear.

To Prevent Tomatoes Cracking

Potash gives tomatoes a red color and prevents cracking. We suggest a small application of potash on a part of your tomato crop.

Canker of Tomato

The bacterial canker or Grand Rapids disease of tomato, which has caused serious losses in the tomato crops in several states for the past five or six years, can be prevented by sterilizing the soil in which diseased plants have grown before replanting to tomatoes. Use disease free seed and remove promptly all plants showing wilt.

Tomato Leafspot Diseases

Two diseases are commonly found on the foliage of tomatoes in this state. These are the early blight or *Macrosporium* leaf-spot and late blight or *Septoria* leaf spot. The early blight is the same as found on the potato, but the late blight is far different. The early blight is characterized by brown spots with concentric rings on the leaves and black rot spots on the fruit, and the late blight by small whitish spots with minute black fungous fruit bodies. Both fungi are carried in the old diseased plant refuse and will remain alive, in the soil at least, as long as the tomato stems are not completely rotted. The early blight also is carried on or in the seed. Related weed hosts may keep the two fungi alive for a long time in any given field. Both parasites grow best in wet weather and are aided in their dissemination by the splashing of rain. Both require a fairly high temperature for abundant infection. Therefore, in a uniformly cool season, the diseases do not spread so rapidly

Control

Plow in fall or early in spring to turn diseased tomato refuse and affected hosts under deeply.

Destroy weeds and tomato refuse in the vicinity of the seed beds.

Use new soil free from tomato refuse for growing the young seedlings.

Spray or dust the young plants in the seed bed, beginning as soon as they are up and continue weekly at intervals until time to set them in the field. Apply Bordeaux mixture 3-3-50 or 3-5-50, to which two pounds of arsenate of lime should be added, or a copper-calcium arsenate-lime dust 20-25-55. Spray when plants are dry, but dust while the plants are wet.

GROWING HEALTHY VEGETABLE SEEDLINGS

All plant growers should beware of Virus diseases. These viruses will not show in the young transplants, but later in the season they will destroy the usefulness of each infected plant. The most common viruses are those that cause tobacco or tomato mosaic, the cucumber mosaic, and spotted wilt. These three are carried over winter in the roots of flowers growing in the same greenhouse where vegetable seedlings are produced, or in the living roots of perennial weeds surrounding the greenhouse.

Tomato, pepper, egg plant and muskmelon plants especially should not be grown in the same house with any flowers. If flowers are handled in another greenhouse, the worker should wash his hands with soap before handling any vegetable seedlings.

The area about the greenhouse or hot beds should be kept free of all weeds.

FARM FIELD SEEDS

We grow hundreds of acres of Field Seeds from specially selected stock seeds. If you need any Field Seeds, please write stating quantity you expect to use and we will gladly send you description and quote you prices. Our list includes:

BARLEY, SPRING, two-rowed and six-rowed	RAPE DWARF ESSEX
BUCKWHEAT	SORGHUM EARLY
CANADA FIELD PEAS	SOY BEANS
CORN Hybrid and Open Pollinated husking and ensilage varieties	SUDAN GRASS
MILLET HUNGARIAN	VETCH, SPRING
MILLET JAPANESE	VETCH, WINTER or HAIRY
OATS, Certified Canadian and U. S. Grown	WHEAT, SPRING

FOR FALL SOWING

WINTER BARLEY, WONG; WINTER WHEAT, CORNELL 595 (White) and YORKWIN (White).

GRASS SEEDS

We offer only domestic northern-grown clover and alfalfa of the finest quality and are in a position to quote on large or small quantities. Our list includes:

ALFALFA	SWEET CLOVER
ALSIKE CLOVER	BROME GRASS SMOOTH
DOMESTIC RYE GRASS	KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS
WILD WHITE CLOVER	ORCHARD GRASS
LADINO CLOVER	RED TOP
MEDIUM RED CLOVER	REED CANARY GRASS
MAMMOTH RED CLOVER	TIMOTHY
	TIMOTHY & ALSIKE MIXTURE
	BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

PASTURE and HAY-MEADOW MIXTURES

We have listed above the Grass Seeds which we offer. All of our Grass Seeds are Northern Grown and Premium Grade. We use only first quality seeds in our Pasture and Hay-Meadow Mixtures. All of our Mixtures are selected for a particular soil condition or use. Please write telling us of your requirements and we will be pleased to send you complete analysis and prices.

CERTIFIED MOHAWK OATS



Stiffness of straw makes MOHAWK outstanding for both Combine and Binder.

The MOHAWK OAT is a high-quality, medium early, stiff-strawed, disease resistant variety of oat. Its height is approximately 36 to 40 inches tall, depending somewhat on the fertility of the soil. At any rate it is about 5 inches taller than the Vicland variety. Its stiffness of straw and its ability to stand from 4 to 7 days after being ripe makes it a most desirable variety for combining. The kernels are short, slightly yellow in color. The grain is thin hulled and very meaty, thereby making this oat high in test weight. Some of our crops this season tested 40 to 42 lbs. per bu.

DISEASE RESISTANT

In our crops and trial plots, *Helminthosporium* was not in evidence. MOHAWK OATS are resistant to this blight as well as leaf rust and various races of smut. MOHAWK being resistant to these various diseases makes it a very dependable oat to grow in this section of the country.

A CORNELL INTRODUCTION

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTION AND PRICES

Plant Gunson Hybrid Corn

DON'T GAMBLE YOUR CORN CROP

Select a Gunson Hybrid to Fit Your Needs

Following varieties are listed according to maturity.

GUNSON 240—80 days for grain—65 days for ensilage. An early hybrid for areas with a short growing season. Good size flinty ear, deep kerneled, exceptionally small cob, high yielding, stalks medium in height and leafy. Will outyield standard varieties of flint corn.

GUNSON 275—85 days for grain—70 days for ensilage. Excellent early hybrid, with exceptionally long kernels for an early corn. Will outyield both flint and early open-pollinated varieties.

GUNSON 335 RED HYBRID—95 days for grain—80 days for ensilage. High production of dry grain or green weight per acre makes this corn most outstanding. GUNSON 335 RED HYBRID has a place on every farm where good corn is demanded. See page 63.

GUNSON 355—95 days for grain—75 days for ensilage. A hardy vigorous fast growing hybrid with strong, leafy stalks and well-shaped ears. Earlier than Cornell 34-53. 355 has produced yields of 72 to 75 bushels per acre.

GUNSON H- 300—105 days for grain—90 days for ensilage. This variety is by far the best we have on our list, having long well filled ears with deep kernel. Stalks are tall with leaves from ground to tassel. This corn embodies four outstanding features: STANDS UP, GROWS CORN—NOT COB, MAKES SUPER SILAGE, and IS ADAPTED TO NORTHERN CONDITIONS.

GUNSON 606—110 days for grain—90 days for ensilage. An excellent ensilage corn for almost any section of this State and similar localities. A fine-appearing yellow dent hybrid, very uniform in plant growth, maturity and ear dimensions. Ears are well held, closely packed with deep kernels. Husks easily and will outyield other varieties of similar maturity.

GUNSON HY-BLEND—A blend of specially selected hybrids of different maturities to produce a high quality ensilage even if due to weather or labor, a part of the blend should pass best ensiling stage. GUNSON HY-BLEND contains a sufficient portion of late corn to insure high Carotene content.

GUNSON 645—115 days for grain—95 days for ensilage. A high yielding yellow dent corn with large ears filled with deep kernels. With tall leafy stalks, big ears and strong root system, it will outyield other varieties for green weight tonnage per acre. Best late maturing hybrid.

GUNSON HYBRIDS—BEST BY TEST

VEGETABLE PLANTING CHART

Variety	Seed required for 50 ft. of row	Seed required to sow an acre	Seed required to produce a given no. of plants	Distance between rows inches	Distance apart in row inches	Depth of planting inches
Asparagus.....	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	1 oz. to 700	14 to 24	3 to 6	1
Beans, Bush.....	1/2 lb.	60 to 75 lbs.		24 to 32	2 to 3	1
Beans, Pole.....	1/2 lb.	30 to 35 lbs.		40 to 48	6 to 8	1
Beet.....	1/2 oz.	4 to 8 lbs.		14 to 24	1 to 3	1/2 to 1
Beet, Mangel.....	1/2 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		18 to 30	2 to 6	1 to 1 1/2
Broccoli.....	1/4 oz.	3 oz.	1 oz. to 3000	20 to 36	16 to 22	1/2 to 1
Brussels Sprouts.....	1/4 oz.	3 oz.	1 oz. to 3000	20 to 36	16 to 22	1/2 to 3/4
Cabbage.....	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz. to 2000	24 to 36	14 to 24	1/2
Cardoon.....	1/2 oz.	5 oz.		20 to 32	20 to 30	1/2 to 1
Carrot.....	1/4 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.		16 to 24	1 to 3	1/2
Cauliflower.....	1/4 oz.	5 oz.	1 oz. to 4000	24 to 30	20 to 24	1/2
Celery.....	1/8 oz.	5 oz.	1 oz. to 8000	24 to 40	4 to 6	1/2
Chicory.....	1/2 oz.	5 lbs.		20 to 36	2 to 3	1/2 to 1
Collards.....	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz. to 2500	24 to 30	14 to 18	1/2
Corn, Pop.....	3 oz.	4 to 6 lbs.		30 to 48	6 to 8	2
Corn, Sweet.....	3 oz.	6 to 8 lbs.		30 to 48	5 to 6	2
Cucumber.....	1/2 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.		48 to 60	36 to 48	1/2 to 3/4
Dill.....	1/2 oz.	5 lbs.		20 to 36	4 to 6	1/2
Egg Plant.....		6 to 8 oz.	1 oz. to 2000	24 to 30	18 to 24	1/2
Endive.....	1/2 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		18 to 24	8 to 12	1/2
Fennel.....	1/2 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.		24 to 32	5 to 6	1/2
Kale.....	1/2 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		24 to 32	18 to 22	1/2
Kohl Rabi.....	1/4 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		14 to 24	4 to 6	1/2
Leek.....	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.		14 to 24	2 to 3	1/2
Lettuce.....	1/4 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.		12 to 18	4 to 8	3/4
Melon, Musk.....	1/2 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.		70 to 80	48 to 60	3/4
Melon, Water.....	1 oz.	4 lbs.		90 to 100	72	3/4
Mustard.....	1/4 oz.	4 lbs.		14 to 24	4 to 6	1/2
Okra.....	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.		24 to 40	18 to 24	1 to 2
Onion.....	1/4 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		18 to 24	3 to 4	1/2
Onion (for sets).....		50 to 80 lbs.		12 to 14	Not thinned	1/2
Parsnip.....	1/4 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.		18 to 24	3 to 4	1/2
Parsley.....	1/4 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.		12 to 20	4 to 6	1/2
Peas.....	1/2 lb.	100 to 180 lbs.		24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2
Pepper.....	1/8 oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	1 oz. to 1000	20 to 30	18 to 20	1/2
Pumpkin.....	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.		95 to 110	60 to 80	1
Radish.....	1/2 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.		12 to 18	1 to 2	1/2
Ruta Baga.....	1/2 oz.	2 to 4 lbs.		18 to 24	4 to 7	1/2
Sage.....	1/2 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		20 to 24	6 to 10	1/2
Salsify.....	1 oz.	7 to 8 lbs.		20 to 24	2 to 3	3/4
Spinach.....	1 oz.	10 to 14 lbs.		14 to 18	3 to 5	3/4
Squash, Bush.....	1/2 oz.	3 to 5 lbs.		42 to 48	42 to 48	1
Squash, Vining.....	1/2 oz.	3 lbs.		70 to 90	60 to 90	1
Tomato.....		2 to 4 oz.	1 oz. to 2000	40 to 60	36 to 40	1/2
Turnip.....	1/2 oz.	2 lbs.		12 to 20	2 to 4	1/2

L. P. GUNSON & CO., Seedsmen
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE *finest* for STORAGE
ONION



Rochester Bronze Globe

We are the introducers of Rochester Bronze Globe Onion which has proven to be the ultimate in late maturing storage onions. It is exceedingly uniform and has thick, tight, golden bronze skin. Rochester Bronze will keep longer than any other onion and gives an excellent yield.

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